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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 3 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5227	T. Leigh	26th April,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,387	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,891	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,213	1st May 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 267-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*S. S. SILESIA		5,139	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 636-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL		2,771	5th May, 1902

or further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

F. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
V. FLORIO	3,556	A. Dodero	26th April, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,982	M. Saporito	15th May 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO	4,089	C. Canepa	15th June, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 165.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMER V. FLORIO.

To NAPLES AND GENOA Single	1st Class	Rs. 500
" " "	2nd "	" 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902,
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902,
SALAZIE	4,250	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,404 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.
No. 2 Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 30th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 25th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 24th April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM,

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. "NEW GUINEA," on or about 10th May.
For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 330 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under:—

7 A.M. leaves for Uran and Ulwa.
12 noon leaves for Mandwa, Karanja, Rewas, Kamarla and Dharamtar.
N.B.—Light refreshments including Wines only supplied by the Caterer on Board, No Meals.
Telephone No. 730.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.
Church Gate Street.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	28th April 1902.

Taking Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and taking Cargo up to Durban (NATAL) only.
For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st March, 1902.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

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BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS, and by STONE (L.G.A.).

GUINESS'S
DUBLIN STOUT,
Bottled by FOSTER & SONS, and by BURKE & Co.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER,
By INDE COOPE & Co.

PILSENER BEER,
By TENNENT and BECK.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
By M. E. FOSTER & SONS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES!!

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c., or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.

FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30
724	Pearl Centre Back	35
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel	55
782	Pearls all over Back	65
781	Painting a la Watteau	75
712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
501	Transparent Enamel	55
527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... " 6
Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch.
The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," Extra large, 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "INDIA," from CHINA and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's, S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY given as Bill-Collector to DHUNJIBHOY SORABJI MASTER, has been REVOKED and CANCELLED from this date, and he is no longer in our service.

KURWA & KAJIJI.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1902, for CONSTRUCTING BRANCH CUSTOM HOUSE, at Princes Dock Bombay. The value of work will be about Rs. 1,74,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

H. KEMBALL, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 18th April, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES, effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

VATCHA BROS.

ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,

CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.

The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.

572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY,
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY! NOW READY!!

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1902

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF PIG LEAD QUICKSILVER, AND HEMP.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Abdool Cader Ismailjee Motiwalla—
399 pieces pig lead
84 bottles quicksilver
12 bales hemp

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th April, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

FACSIMILE CORONATION SPOON used at the anointing. In Hall-marked Sterling Silver gilt, Rs. 10 each. Orders are now being registered by MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, where a Specimen Spoon can be seen.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

SARAH ANN RADCLIFFE, formerly COWSILL may hear of something to her advantage if she will communicate with "C. A. A." Advt. Dept., "The Bombay Gazette." Any person knowing her present whereabouts and correct address will be rewarded on furnishing it to "C. A. A." &c., as above.

FOR SALE.—Separately Cotton Spinning Machinery, Steam Engine, Boilers, Green's ECONOMISER (256 pipes) &c., of Mahaluxmi Mills, near Wari Bunder Station. Apply H. D. PUDUMJEE, No. 18, Bank Street, Fort.

WANTED, a PARSEE BOWLER and GROUNDSMAN, for the Bombay Gymkhana. For particulars apply to J. S. MILNE, Honorary Secretary for Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana.

CHEAP PASSAGES HOME.—Write for particulars. Boats rapidly filling. Write quickly to the UNIVERSAL SUPPLY and AGENCY ASSOCIATION 15, Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.

SINGER has always come first in every contest of Sewing Machines, and has carried the palm. People acknowledge every day that they are the best and the most durable, and thousands buy daily from our 110 Branches in India.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE on account of Manufacturers of a splendid consignment of English made Travelling Bags of all descriptions. No reasonable offer refused. Quality guaranteed—M. BRESLAUER and Co., 7-9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HOLDALLS SPECIAL—GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 22-8.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD.—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent C.S.I., I.C.S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a Really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers! Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q.," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminal.

"VERMITE" is used by the ADMIRALTY (both ashore and afloat) WAR OFFICE, all Passenger Steamship, Companies, and leading Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, &c. Per box, Ans. 14.—Sold by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

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WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner for various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re 1, Postage Anna 1. To be had at this Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD JEWELLERY, MAJOLICA AND PLATEDWARE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Bombay Club, the remaining surplus stock-in-trade, of Messrs Kemp and Co. Ld., consisting of remaining gold and silver Jewellery, also fancy articles, such as gilt clocks and timepieces, singing bird in cage, table lamps hunting whips, walking sticks, lady's fans, toys, watch stands, brushes, paper holders, date racks, dolls, handkerchief and glove boxes, dinner sets, breakfast sets, watches, false Jewellery, fruit and fish knives and forks, inkstands, flower baskets, scent cases, albums, platedware, epergnes, etc.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF 1340 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the places and time mentioned below by order of Messrs Damjee Ravji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs Nanseebhoy Khairaz and Co—

At 1 p.m., in the Port Trust Godown, No 12, at Carnac Bunder—
670 bags mill cleaned Rangoon hulwa rice
At 1-30 p.m., in the Prince's Dock F Shed—
670 bags mill cleaned Rangoon hulwa rice

The goods were sold for delivery from Chaitur Sud the 2nd to the 15th.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of the next day.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE TELEGRAPH STORES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Government Telegraph Store Yard, at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of scarps of wire, braces, lamps, gas pipes, about 10 tons of corroded wire &c.

SALE OF 25 TONS NEW DELHI BROWN RAPESEED.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Dana Bunder in the godown of Messrs Nansee Khairaz and Co., by order of Hurdatrai Rampurtab and on account and at the risk of Hurrivullubh Hiralal

25 tons new Delhi Brown rapeseed

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chinchpoogly, Kala Chowkey Road, in the compound of the E. D. Sassoon Mill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, brass model engine in working order, lady's and gent's bicycles, hand-sewing machine, large size cooking stove with water-boiler, fowls, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc., the property of P. DENAULLY, Esq.

Catalogues published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. R. G. Hill, consisting of wearing apparel, masonic jewel and apron, leather writing case, steel trunks, hand bag, small size Webley 5 chamber revolver, gent's bicycle, by the New Hudson Cycle Co., Ld. copper coins, brass propeller, pitchometer, etc.

Also the effects of the late Mr. H. W. Lewis, consisting of wearing apparel, canvas, and leather trunks, leather hand bag, Chubb's cash box, boiler makers'slide gauge, drawing instruments, set of false teeth, etc.

The above on view.

SALE OF PRINTING MACHINES.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Central Press Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th Inst, at 12-30 p.m, punctually, at Custom House Road, Fort, the following.—

2 royal hand presses, 1 hydraulic press, 1
1 Binders rolling machine, 2 Envelope folding machines
Warehouse revolving table.

The above are now on view.

SALE OF 8 CASES WHITE NAINSOOKS.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Mr. Chatturbhuj Gordhandas—

Ex s. s. City of Delhi.

2227-34—8 cases white nainsooks, 32 inches by 18 yards.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

House-hold furniture, such as tables, chairs, sofas, cupboards, almira, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables.

1 D. B. Rifle 14 bore, pin fire, with loaded and unloaded cartridges by J D. Dougall.

1 D. B. C. F. Shot gun by Regby and Co., 12 bore, with about 200 cartridges.

1 harmonium, almost new.

1 Albion printing press, 1 American type-writer, and 1 aerograph with air vessel and pump.

AT 2 P.M.

Several ladies' and gent's bicycles by different makers
1 boat-shaped landau with rubber tyred wheels and bay waler.
1 light victoria, with rubber-tyred wheels
1 second-hand vis-a-vis
1 double-seated brougham
1 strong-built office shigram
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Sea View Terrace" Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, (near the Railway Station), the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet toned grand cottage piano by Linder, table ornaments, windproof lamps, carpets, pictures, etc., the property of J. GREEN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25 April, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Sandhurst House, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, a handsome walnut wood square piano by Schiemayer and Soehne, in very good order, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, one lady's bicyle, etc., etc., the property of T. W. T. WHEELER, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, to close partnership business.

1 pair bay waler horses, broken to harness.
1 handsome grey waler horse broken to harness.
1 black waler horse broken to harness.
1 bay waler mare, broken to double harness.
1 roan cob, broken to harness.
1 bay waler gelding, broken to harness.
1 bay waler pony unbroken.

The horses are now on view at Mr. Hormasjee Sorabjee, No. 5, Queen's Road.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

Also the surplus furniture of the Bombay Female Workshop, consisting of chairs, tables, chest of drawers, cupboards, sewing machine, benches, iron cots, &c., &c.

One lot lady's and gentleman's wearing apparels, one celestina organ.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in very good order
1 second-hand strong built glass fronted miniature brougham
1 strong built dog-cart in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness
1 Doctor's english built miniature brougham with a silver white horse, quiet in harness and harness complete.
1 second-hand strong built miniature brougham, with a Bay Arab horse and harness complete.

The property of H. CHALMERS, Esquire, proceeding to England.

1 pair of well-matched chest-nut walers, thoroughly quiet in harness with a set of brass mounted English harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, LOWER MAHIM, AND MATOONGA.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Anna Dominga Miranda, widow of Luis Francisco Miranda and her son Domingos Francisco Miranda, the mortgagors the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Oart called Bomblemt situate on the west side of Portuguese Church Road, a, Lower Mahim, in the Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,605 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under old No. 200 and 214, new Nos. 3982 and 3984, bearing old Survey No. 347 new No. 1476, together, with the messuages of dwelling-houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward G. Nos. 4329, 4526 4327, 4329, and 4330 and Street Nos. 686, 687, 688, 689, and 690 and bounded on the east by the Portuguese Church Road, on the west by public passage, on the north by the property of Anna Abreo and Domingos Valles, and on the south by public Tank, which said piece of land and messuages were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Anna Dominga Miranda and her tenants.

ON MONDAY, the 28th instant at 4 p.m.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or batty field, situate at Matoonga, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,063 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 97, new Survey No. 1, 2, 3-780, and bounded on the east and south by Roman Catholic Cemetery, on the west by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company line, and on or towards the north by the batty fields of Narayan Nuthoo Subedhar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tamarind Lane, Fort, the office furniture and safes of the office of Messrs Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors, consisting of blackwood and teakwood office tables, chairs, glass cupboards, pigeon holes, benches, one large iron fire proof safe on stand, book stands, punkhas, &c., &c.

The above will be on view from Monday next

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 25th April, 1902.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS from Graduates are invited for the post of FIFTH PROFESSOR, Government College, Jubbulpore. Salary Rupees 150 rising to Rupees 200 in five years. The applicant should be able to teach Sanskrit and Philosophy. Preference will be given to candidates who have taken honours in the M. A. Degree in Sanskrit and Philosophy. Applications with statement of age, qualifications, and certificates of conduct and character, should be forwarded to the Undersigned, prepaid by the 20th May, 1902, at the latest.

Rejected applications will not be answered, nor will they be returned.

ALEX. MONRO,
Director of Public Instruction, C.P.

Dated Nagpur, the 21st April, 1902.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company No. 14, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1902, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April to the 9th May, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 14 Rampart Road, on FRIDAY the 25th April, 1902, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1901.

To Sanction the declaration of a dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To pass the following Special Resolution:—

That Article 31 of the Company's Articles of Association providing for Transfer fee on shares be amended by changing the words "One Rupee" into the words "Eight Annas."

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th April, to the 9th May, 1902, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1902.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of costonly
UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.

			Rs.
1	Prize	...	1,000
1	Do.	...	500
1	Do.	...	250
2	Prizes Rs. 125 each	...	250
2	Do. ,, 100 ,,	...	200
2	Do. ,, 75 ,,	...	150
4	Do. ,, 50 ,,	...	200
10	Do. ,, 25 ,,	...	250
100	Do. ,, 10 ,,	...	1,000
200	Do. ,, 5 ,,	...	1,000
200	Do. ,, 1 ,,	...	200
523 Prizes		Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... ,, 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobo, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL......................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed......................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... ,, 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years............	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months............	4½ ,,
,, 8 Months......	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.........................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold............	17
Examination and Certificate.....................	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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	Rs.	a.	p.
Corn cure (which never fails)......................	1	0	0
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Bleeding Piles External and Internal, without operations	5	0	0
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Pills and Embrocation for Prickley Heat......	3	0	0
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If after a thorough trial the above cures dose not prove efficacious, I will return the amount expended in purchasing same, if the claim is supported by a medical certificate duly signed and stamped.

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The Voyage of Ithobal, by Sir Edwin Arnold...	2	0
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Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly ...	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies ...	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore ...	2	8
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Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price ...	8	0
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The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4) ...	0	12

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Jim the Penman, by Dick Donovan ...	0	12
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Sordon, by Benjamin Swift ...	0	12
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, April 23.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£94 1-2	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	=	"
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£109	=	"
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 3-4	=	"
Bar Silver in London	23 7-8	=	—1-8"
Bar Silver in New York	51 5-8	=	plus 5-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25'19 1-2	=	plus 1-2
Berlin Cheque on London	20'48 1-2	=	unchanged
Exchange on New York	4'87 7-8	=	plus 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
" Short London Bills 2 3-4		" =	"
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4		" =	"

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 36 1-4. May-June Sellers. Tone firmer.

Rapeseed Brown, 36 1-4. May-June. Sellers. Tone, firmer.

Linseed 54 1-4. June-July. Sellers. Tone firm.er

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000.

Rs. 10'40 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 8'90 do. Bombay.
" 5'30 do. Madras.

Rs. 24'?0 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Minimum rate received 11 per cent. Average rate 15'94.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 1'90 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 3'50 do. Bombay.
" nil. do. Madras.

5'40 at 1-3s. 31-32d.

Minimum rate received 11 per cent. Average rate 15'97.

Total amount sold during week...... Rs. 30,40,000

Amount to be allotted next week...... Rs. 30,00,000

Bill in Bombay .... Rs. 60,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.
Do. Calcutta .... Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surats nil. Imports 6,000. Spot 5 4-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.
5	4'63	4'63	4'40	4'27

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	13,000	bales.
Do. last year	12,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	nil.	
Do. to Continent	6,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 1-2	
Futures, month of July	9'15 plus 2	
Do. do. Oct.	8'17 plus 3	

Arrival—Lowenburg, Worsley Hall.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday.

Cotton	5,106	bales.
Wheat	7,745	cwts.
Linseed	11,346	"
Rapeseed	17,578	"
Gingellyseed	309	"
Poppyseed	14,316	"
Groundnuts	4,309	"
Castorseed	3,962	"
Rice	40,710	"
Myrabollams	2,551	"
Cottonseed	14,443	"

Imports of Gold Coin ex s. s. Imperatrix, from Port Said, Rs. 2,25,000.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, April 24

Exchange—Tone dull.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	126
Shanghai 30 " "	170
Japan 30 " "	149 1-2

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-11
1st Settlement	97-11
2nd	97-11

Money Market,—Tone very easy.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 6th February 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th April 6 do
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April 6 do

Seeds.—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	9 9
Forward, May	9 9

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 2 to 6 4
Do. Forward, May	6 2 to 6 4
Yellow Cownpore Ready	6 11 to 6 12
do Forward May	6 11 to 6 12

Poppyseed.—Tone firm.

Ready	8 7
Forward, May	8 7

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	27 12
Forward, May	28 4

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	172	165	160	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	182	177	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	181	176½	...	do.
Belati, (M.-G.)	195	189	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	183	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	198	192	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	199	...	do.
Akola M.-G. } Khamgaum do. } Karanja do. }	...	193	188	do.
Broach do.	228	224	222	do.
Bhownugger do.	...	...	187	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	219	do.
Westerns	...	...	196	do.

Cotton—Tone steady.

Telegraphic Message from Hongkong reports the following :—

Fortnightly sales ... ... 5000 Bales.
Unsold stock estimated at 20,000 "
Market strong.
Exchange quotation. Rs. 127 1-2.

BANK OF BENGAL

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th April 1902, as compared with the statement of 1st April 1902:—

Liabilities.	April 1. Rs.	A.	P.	April 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,10,00,000	0	0	1,10,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,62,62,766	6	4	1,84,72,386	15	8
Other Deposits, &c.	7,48,43,734	15	11	7,55,56,461	8	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,84,344	6	10	5,25,214	11	2
Sundries	16,73,426	4	8	17,17,064	1	11
Rs.	12,43,64,272	1	9	12,72,71,082	4	10

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	91,01,117	0	0	99,35,339	0	0
Other authorised Investment	74,12,266	0	0	73,79,826	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	3,17,84,487	13	5	3,21,43,153	2	7
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,93,25,356	7	3	1,85,57,361	14	8
Bills discounted, &c.	2,09,41,265	5	4	2,01,48,610	12	10
Balances with other Banks.	11,91,333	15	7	12,88,190	3	6
Bullion	4,235	6	0	568	8	0
Dead Stock	16,22,804	1	4	16,20,422	3	10
Stamps	14,823	3	6	14,406	13	2
Sundries	8,88,052	14	3	8,91,692	14	8
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,22,34,321	2	3	1,29,01,853	8	6
Do. at Branches	1,98,44,218	12	10	2,20,87,637	3	1
Rs.	12,43,64,272	1	9	12,72,71,082	4	10

Liabilities.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	25,58,376	Inc.
Do. at Branches	3,48,755	Dec.
Other Deposits	7,12,682	Inc.
Post Bills	58,130	Dec.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	8,01,792	Inc.
Loans	3,58,666	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	7,67,995	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	4,92,655	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	6,67,532	Inc.
Cash at Branches	22,45,419	Inc.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 12th April 1902	768,956
3 Balance to be remitted from 13th April 1902 to 31st March 1903	15,731,440

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Death and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in advance.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

THOMAS—April 24, Annie Susan, the beloved wife of Edward Thomas, Bowen House, Bombay, and Padstow Cornwall. Funeral to-day (Friday), at Sewri, 5-30 p.m. Friends please accept this intimation.

CHINA.

BIRTH.

KING—February 17, at Hong-Kong, the wife of Lieutenant R G King, R E, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DEIGHTON—April 19, at Coonoor, the wife of H Deighton, Esq. D S P, Burma, of a son.

DEATH.

FRIZONI—April 21, at Darjeeling, of malarial and enteric fever, H E Frizoni, aged 23 years.

KEMP'S LIST.

CONCD. DECOCTION of CINNAMON. A remedy for Plague and Influenza.	3 0
COMPLEXION PILULES. Make the Skin bright and clear.	0 12
COPAL VARNISH. For Pictures, Maps, &c.	2 0
CORN and WART REMOVER. Painless and Sure.	1 0
COUGH POWDER for HORSES. Promptly relieves and cures.	3 8
COUGH LOZENGES. From an old and well tried receipe.	0 12
DENTISTS TOOTH POWDER. Recommended by Messrs. Bromley and Campbell.	1 8
DEPILATORY LIQUID. For removing superfluous Hairs.	1 8
DEPILATORY POWDER. A Cheaper form, very efficacious.	0 4
DERMALINE MIXTURE. For obstinate Eczema, &c.	1 0
DERMALINE OINTMENT. For use with the above Mixture.	0 8
DIALYSED IRON. Does not blacken the Teeth.	0 12

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m., Sun sets 6h. 20m., High water, 0-24m., 1-9a. Low water, 6-8m., 6-45a.

P. and O. s.s. Arabia, with English mails of 11th inst., due to arrive at 10 a.m.

David Mills Company, Esplanade Road, 3 p. m.

Standard Mills Company, Esplanade Road, 3-30 p. m.

Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3-30 p. m.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles, annual Prize distribution, Town Hall, 9 p. m.

The Victoria Gardens.—An Indian antelope (Antelope Cervicapra) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. M. H. Nicholson.

Pilgrims in Bombay.—Over one thousand pilgrims who were brought down to Bombay from Mecca by the steamships Sahanoor and Abkar, were landed at the Mallet Bunder on Tuesday and Wednesday under the supervision of the Harbour Police. Four deaths occurred on board the steamer Shahnoor during the voyage.

A Fatal Mistake.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry yesterday regarding the death of Mr. R. J. Smith, a Preventive Officer in the Bombay Customs, who died at the St. George's Hospital on Sunday from opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died of poisoning by opium, which he administered to himself by mistake.

An Old Offender.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Munro charged one Bhura Rhetmon with extracting a leather purse from the pocket of one Shapurji Byramji, while he was making some purchase at the Fort Market yesterday. Mr. Munro informed his Worship that the accused had three previous convictions. The purse contained Rs. 6-6-6. The Magistrate ordered the accused to receive 20 stripes.

Importing Buffalo Meat.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup convicted one Khudabux Abdur Rahiman on a charge of importing lbs. 100 of buffalo meat from Cooria to Bombay without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment. The accused was an old offender, having been convicted twice before on a similar charge.

A child's sad mistake—A sad accident occurred last night at Middle Colaba. A little girl, aged five years, the daughter of Mr. Whittles, who resides in a Flat in Sea View Terrace, was standing on the verandah at the front of the bungalow, when she overbalanced and fell a distance of 50 feet to the ground. Her injuries were evidently very serious though she was conscious when picked up. She was taken to the European General Hospital.

Postal Notices.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyds's s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office at 11 a. m. on Thursday the 1st May.—Letters, etc., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa via Madras will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. on Monday and Tuesday the 28th and 29th instant.

Bhownagar News.—The weather this side is very hot, writes our correspondent. The thermometer stands at 100 degrees.—A tiger which was shot by the Judge, Mr. Kinkaid, in a village near Verawal measured 8 feet from nose to tail.—Dead rats were found in a godown at Porbander which was at once disinfected. A Segregation Camp has been erected three miles from Porbander, where plague cases are removed.—Verawal and Porbander appear very lonely at present in consequence of the people having left, owing to plague which is still raging.—A large tank is under construction for the storage of rain water at Panelimoti under Gondal.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—By kind permission of Captain C. G. Carnegy and the Officers, the Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music today under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. :—

Overture	Rubezahl	Flotow
Selection	The Toreador	Caryll
Russian Dance—(Piccolo Solo)	Danse des Zauves	Leslie
Selection	H M S Pinafore	Sullivan
Valse	Les Sirenes	Waldteufel
Lancers	Old Acquaintance	Mayland

Breach of Trust.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Raghoo Dakoo, a bricklayer, was charged by Inspector Williamson with criminal breach of trust in respect of a copper pot of the value of Rs. 5, the property of Bapuji Patoba. The evidence showed that on the 21st instant the complainant engaged the accused to colour-wash his house and gave him the pot to mix some colour-wash in. In the evening the accused disappeared and the pot was missed. A report was made to the Police and the accused was arrested the same evening, but the pot was not recovered. The accused, in his defence, said that he went to a liquor shop with the pot and having partaken of some liquor returned to the complainant's house. Having found the doors shut he left the pot on the verandah and went home. The accused admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Shri Vidya Vilasi Suhrud Mandal.—The anniversary of this Association was celebrated on Sunday, in the premises of Sheth Morarji Gokaldas, situate on the Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum, and kindly lent for the use of the Mandal by the owners. Among the gentlemen invited there were present :Messrs. G. L. Narasimham, B.A., B.E., I. D. Munim, B.A., LL.B., S. P. Parkhi B.A., H. N. Mehta B.A., and others. The annual Report of the Mandal for the past year was read by the Secretary. After the disposal of some other work in connection with the Mandal, the President of the meeting, Mr. G. L. Narasimham, B.A., B.E., briefly explained to the audience the main aims and objects of the Mandal which consist chiefly in the promotion of education and charity. After the usual ceremony of presenting garlands and bouquets to some of the gentlemen present and the distribution of pan supari and attar the meeting dispersed at about 8 p. m. after partaking of light refreshment, provided.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I. C. S., has been appointed a Member of Council at this Presidency in succession to the Honourable Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K. C. I. E., I. C. S., on his vacating that office.

Captain H. W. Berthon, of the Bombay Political Department is granted leave on medical certificate for one year.

The following appointments take effect from the date of the retirement of Lieutenant Colonel L. L. Fenton :—Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Ashby to be First Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar. Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, B. A., (Oxon) to be Second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, his lien on this appointment being suspended during the period of his employment in foreign service. Major J Davies to be Second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar. Captain F. W. Wodehouse to be Second-in-Command, Savantvadi. Local Corps and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Savantvadi, his lien on this appointment being suspended while he is in foreign service. Captain J. W. B. Merewether to be Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Savantvadi. Captain F. DeB. Hancock to be Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, his lien on this appointment being suspended while he is on deputation. Captain N. S. Coghill to be Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar. Captain H. Harrison to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha. Captain T. A. F. R. Oldfield to Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur. Captain A. W. Berthon to be Assistant Political Superintendent and ex-officio Superintendent of Police, Palanpur. Captain G. Warneford to be Assistant Polictical Superintendent and ex-officio Superintendent of Police, Palanpur.

The following have effect from the date of the reversion to British service of Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell. Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. O'Donnell, B.A. (Oxon.), to be Second Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar. Major J. Davies to be Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Savantvadi. Captain F. W. Wodehouse to be Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, his lien being suspended. Captain J. W. B. Merewether to be Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar. Captain F. DeB. Hancock to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, his lien being suspended. Captain N. S. Coghill to be Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha. Captain H. Harrison to be Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur. Captain T. A. F. R. Oldfield to be Assistant Political Superintendent and ex-officio Superintendent of Police, Palanpur.

Major H. D. Merewether is appointed substantive pro tem. First Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Major H. M. Abud, and Mr. P. E. Percival, B. A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., becomes substantive pro tem Assistant Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, vice Major H. D. Merewether.

Captain G. Warneford, on return to duty, to act as Assistant Political Resident, Aden, pending further orders.

Mr. D. B. Binning, M. A., LL. B., (Glasgow and Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, acts as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, vice Mr. T. J. Strangman, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, pending Mr. J. Sanders Slater's return to duty on further orders.

Mr. P. W. Monie, I. C. S., passed the Higher Standard Department Examination on the 21st March, and an examination in Marathi.

Messrs. J. P. Brander, I. C. S., has now completely passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination.

Messrs. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., and C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on 18th March.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I. C. S., is appointed Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr. A. D. Brown, I. C. S., on return, is appointed Assistant Collector, Dharwar.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Kanara, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., to be First Grade Commissioner, vice Sir Andrew Wingate, K.C.I.E., I. C. S., retired.

Mr. L. W. G. Rivett-Carnac, Administrator General and Official Trustee of Bombay, is granted furlough to Europe for one year from the 3rd May.

Mr. T. J. Strangman, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law, is appointed to act as Administrator General and Official Trustee of Bombay during Mr. Rivett-Carnac's absence.

The Hon. Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K. C. I. E., I. C. S., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 24th April 1902.

Major M. A. T. Collie, M. B., C. M., I. M. S., becomes Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Lunatic Asylums, Dharwar.

Major W. E. Jennings, M. B., C. M., I. M. S., becomes Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

Dr. D. G. Dalgado is appointed Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

Major W. B. Bannerman, M. D., B. Sc., I. M. S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for eleven days, and permission to return to duty within the period of his leave.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 15th inst :—A letter from the Acting Docks Superintendent, recommending that one of the two Railway sidings to the north of Nos. 9 and 10 sheds, Victoria Dock, be taken up and relaid to the south of the sheds immediately to the north of the coming new line of fence as shown in the litho. plan forwarded by him, saying in support of the recommendation. The Acting Docks Superintendent also recommended, that an emergency small gate be provided at the spot marked "A" which will be kept locked and only put to use to relieve congestion of cart traffic by passing out empty carts that way, and that a working gate be provided at the spot marked "B" on the plan submitted.

A letter from the Engineer, stated that in his opinion the ground occupied by the siding nearest the coping is of more use for landing and making up slings than the ground occupied by the other siding however, as it will cost as much to take up the setts ; and permanent way and to relay the former as the railway materials are worth, he would recommend that neither of the sidings be taken up at present and that the grooves between the rails of that not in use, be filled up with earth, and estimating the probable cost of laying the siding coloured red on the plan (No. 5585, N3, forwarded by him, at Rs. 4,955 if laid without check rails and protected by a Khankee kerk which will mean a loss of 14 feet out of the 20 feet now to be added to roodway behind the shed, and if the siding is check-railed the cost will be increased to Rs. 8, 050, that in both cases the old materials from the Carnac Bunder siding to be removed would be made use of and second-hand rails purchased for the check rails in the latter case. The Engineer estamated the cost of the proposed new working gate 20 feet wide at Rs. 484 without paying or shelter shed, and adds that the present gate behind No. 9 shed marked "A" on the plan can be removed to opposite the gully between sheds 9 and 10, when the fencing is being re-erected, without any extra cost.

The Docks Committee, at a meeting 14th inst. recommended the proposal for sanction. The trustees recorded the following resolution. The recommendation of the Docks Committee is approved, the estimate amounting to Rs. 8,050 is sanctioned to the debit of Dock Contingent Work's Items 26, Section III of the Budget. The sanction of the Collector of Customs should be obtained to the alteration in the Dock gates.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT :—

—	For week ending 11th Apr 1902.	Total from 1st to 11th Apr 1902.	For week ending 11th Apr 1901.	Total from 1st to 11th Apr 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	24	33	23	34
Do " out of "	21	35	21	33
Do transported	13	25	14	23
Do attended to	1	3	2	3
Do warped	1	1	1	2

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THE UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

REPRESENTATION BY BOMBAY GRADUATES ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta President and Messrs Jamietram Nanabhai and S. S. Setler hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Graduates' Association have on behalf of the managing committee of the association submitted the following representation regarding the various questions that are engaging the attention of the Indian Universities Commission.

I. Senate :—The Committee are of opinion that the Senate of the Bombay University as at present constituted, has on the whole worked satisfactorily and that there is no justification for saying that it is either unwieldy or not competent to properly appreciate and judge of the questions submitted to it or that it has acted otherwise than with a due regard to the advancement of the educational interests of the Presidency. Being of this opinion the Committee venture to say that no change is called for in the constitution of the Senate either by way of limiting its number, or modifying its powers or making fellowships terminable, except that the Committee think that the graduates of the University should have in the nomination of Fellows, a larger voice than heretofore. Since 1893 certain graduates have been accorded the privilege of recommending every year for nomination as Fellows two persons and the choice made by the graduates has, the Committee think, been so satisfactory that they have no hesitation in praying that half of the number of appointments to be made every year should be filled on the recommendation of graduates. The Committee feel gratified that as regards the satisfactory manner in which the graduates have exercised their franchise, they find themselves supported by the opinion of several past Vice Chancellors as well as the present Director of Public Instruction the Hon'ble E. Giles. If it is considered desirable to fix the maximum number of Fellows, the Committee think that in view of the various interests involved, such number should not be fixed at less than 200, exclusive of the ex-officio Fellows, the reduction in the present number being carried out in the following manner :—Until the number of the Fellows other than the ex-officio is reduced to 200 no appointments shall be made to fill the third of every three vacancies in the office of Fellows arising from death or other cause but two only of such three persons who may cease to be Fellows shall be replaced. The draft bill prepared by Sir Raymond West in the year 1888 which was adopted by the Senate with certain modifications contained similar provisions.

For the purposes of election of Fellows as above stated, an electorial body should be formed consisting of all Masters of Arts, and of Engineering, Doctors of Medicine, Bachelors of Law of two years standing, all Licentiates of Medicine and Engineering and Bachelors of degrees to be hereafter conferred by the University as shall be recognised, from time to time by the Senate as a sufficient qualification, of five years' standing such body being called the Convocation of the University. Provision may also be made for a Fellow losing his Fellowship if he fails to attend meetings of the Senate for a period of two years.

With a view to giving the graduates of the University a direct and continuous interest in the affairs of the University the Committee beg to suggest that besides electing Fellows the Convocation may be given the privilege of expressing their opinion on the various questions coming up fromtime to time for decision before the Senate. Details as to the conditions of admission into and the exercise of the functions of the Convocation are shown in App. B. hereto annexed.

II. Syndicate.—The Committee are strongly of opinion that the present system of electing the Syndicate has resulted in securing to the University the services of persons best fitted to carry on the executive Government of the University and that no change is called for in its constitution. The Committee venture to submit that the Colleges and Government are properly represented on the Syndicate and that it has never occurred that any deserving professor or educational officer willing to be on the Syndicate has been kept out. The Committee therefore deprecate the suggestion made in certain quarters that certain professors and educational officers should be ex-officio members of the Syndicate. The Committee are also unable to concur in the suggestion that the Syndicate should largely consist of College principals and professors. While recognising the desirability of having a certain of proportion of persons engaged in educational work being on the Syndicate, the Committee are of opinion that a strong outside element on the Syndicate is indispensibly necessary for the healthy and proper working of the Syndicate and the necessary proportion of both these elements has been very wisely supplied by the Faculties, and the Committee have no hesitation in submitting that the present elastic system should not be in any way modified. The Committee are also of opinion that the provision about the Syndicate as at present made in the bye-laws has worked well and it is not desirable to enact those provisions in the Act. A Committee consisting of the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the late Mr. Justice Telang and other eminent members of the Senate appointed in connection with the draft bill of Sir Raymond West, the Committee beg to point out, held the same view.

As regards affiliation of colleges the Committee are of opinion that such affiliation should be left entirely to the Senate, no authorisation from Government being required, and that the Senate should be vested with greater powers of supervision and control over Colleges than at present. With regard to the Examinations the Committee think that the number of present Examinations for degrees should be reduced and should not be more than two after the Matriculation. The Committee also beg strongly to urge the desirability of dividing each examination into two groops and allowing candidates to pass in the two groops at the same time or separately, such a System obtains at Cambridge and will if adopted here, the committee venture to think, discourage cram and ensure depth of knowledge. The late Mr. Justice Ranade whose opinion in such matters owing to his unrivalled knowledge about the acquirements and capabilities of Indian students is entitled to the greatest weight, formulated a scheme for the purpose in 1898 and the Senate adopted it but Government withheld their assent to the same.

The Committee feel unable to approve of the suggestion to recognise teachers in Colleges nor do they think it necessary to empower the Universities to confer on them the M. A. or other suitable Degrees. As long as their appointment is not in the hands of the University their recognition would not be anything more than a formality.

As regards the question of making the Universities teaching bodies the Committee beg to submit that the Indian Universities are teaching Universities in a sense, because they prescribe the curriculum of studies in the Colleges. If Funds could be found University Professorships may be established for post graduate lectures and for inaugurating a sort of University extension scheme in this country which would give a healthy stimulus to the higher intellectual life of the Presidency.

CONSIGNING COMBUSTIBLE CARGO.

Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, gave his decision in the case in which Akbarali Ibrahim, managing partner to the firm of Mahomedaly Buxbhai, and Abdoola Khanbhai, a muccadum of the firm, were charged with attempting to send by the P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia combustible goods under a false description with being a rash and negligent act and with contravening bye-law 57 of the Port Trust bye-laws for the regulation and management of the docks. Mr. Haworth, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the first accused. The facts of the case have already been reported.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, remarked that no grosser instance of negligence than this on the part of the first accused could be imagine Taking into consideration what would have been the result, had the case in question burst into flames after being loaded, he fined the first accused Rs. 300 and the second Rs. 30.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N. W. P. WHEAT.

"Second Forecast of the Wheat crop of the N.-W. P. Province for the year 1901-02, reads :—

There has been no rain since the issue of the previous forecast and further sowings could not therefore be made. The area under wheat is now estimated to be 8,33,600 acres or 19,609 acres less than the previous estimate. The crop is suffering from the prolonged drought and unless rain falls within the next week there will be a general failure on dry lands and on irrigated lands the outturn will be considerably reduced.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. During piercing winds and excessive variations of temperature every one is more or less liable to internal and external disease. Throat, chest, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin all suffer in some degree, and may be relieved by rubbing in this Ointment, aided by proper doses of the pills, for administering which full directions accompany each box ; in truth, anyone who thoroughly masters Holloway's "Instructions" will, in remedying disease, exchange the labour of an hour for the profit of a lifetime. All bronchial, pulmonary and throat disorders require that the Ointment should be thoroughly well rubbed upon the skin twice a day with great regularity, considerable briskness and much persistence.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members was held at the Society rooms on Tuesday Dr. D. MacDonald presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The election of the following members was announced :—

Major T. D. Collis Barry, I.M.S. (Bombay ; Captain P.F. Pocock (Khar) ; Mr. B. H. Barlow-Poole I.F.S. (Anantapur) ; Major W. E. Jennings, I.M.S. (Poona) ; Captain M. B. Roberts (Lansdowne) ; Lieutenant Richard Chifford (Myitkyina) ; Captain H. Des Vœux (Bassein, Burma) ; Mr. W. Sparke (Bassein, Burma) ; Mr. J. H. Burkill (Calcutta) ; Mr. F. D. Little (Katha, Upper Burma) ; Dr. W. S. J. Shaw, (Sholapur) ; and Mr. H. V. Purkis (Bhadarwa Jummu State(.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged receipt of the following contributions since last meeting :—

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Contributions.	Description.	Contributors.
1 Snake, alive	Echis carinata	Dr A H Deane
1 Snake	Lyterhynchus paradoxus	Lieut G A Hawks
2 Bear Skulls	Melursus ursinus	Capt R G Burton
7 Panther Skulls	Felis pardus	Do
1 Hyaena Skull	Hyæna striatus	Do
1 Wolf's Skull	Canis pallipes	Do
1 Wild Dog's Skull	Cyon dukhunensis	Do
1 Indian Garella's Skull	Gazella bennetti	Do
2 Oorials, alive	Ovis vignei	Capt P Z Cox, F Z S
1 Snake	Dipsas forsteni	Rev B Wright H M S Highflyer
1 Hamadryad, alive	Naia bungarus	Mr E H Aitken
1 White legged Falconet	Microhierax melanoleucus	Mr Vernon Woods
1 Large Indian Pratincole	Glariola orientalis	Do
1 Small Indian Pratincole	Do lactea	Do
3 Eggs of Indian Green Barbet	Thereiceryx zeylonicus	Mr J Spilling
A quantity of Fossil shells	....	.....
2 Spotted Hawk-Egles, alive	Spizaetus nepalensis	Mr C H Donald
Some fishes, shells and marine specimens from the Persian Gulf	....	Mr F W Townsend
1 Snake	Typhlops acutus	Mr F Dundas Whiffin
1 Chesnut-headed Shortwing	Oligura castaneicoronata	Mr S L Whymper
1 Black-chinned Yuhina	Yuhina nigrimentum	Do
1 Bronzed Drongo	Chaptia aenea	Do
Some photograms of the growth of Ficus cordifolia	....	Col St G Gore, R E
1 Dhaman with Eggs	Zamenis mucosus	Major C T Hudson, I M S
1 Snake	Oligodon subgriseis	Mr E H Aitken
Some Scorpions	....	Do
1 Nest of Malabar Woodshrike	Tephrodornis sylvicola	Do
1 Lizard	Varanus bengalensis	Genl W Osborn
1 Himalayan Palam Civet	Paradoxurus grayi	Do
1 Leopard Cat	Felis bengalensis	Do
3 Photographs of Sea Fish	....	Mr C J I Jones R I M
1 Sword fish	Histiophorus sp	Do
1 Snake, alive	Tropidonotus plumbicolor	Mr P Gerhardt

Minor Contribution from Mr. A. R. Wilson (Almora, N. W. P.) Mr. D. A. Macmillian (Orissa), Mr. J. Spilling, Mr. G. P. Millett (Kanara), and Mr. G. R. Lowndes.

EXHIBITS.

A large Sword Fish (Histiophorus sp.), presented by Mr. C. J. I. Jones, R. I. M., was exhibited. It was captured off the Laccadive Islands and measured 9ft 11in, in length and 100lbs in weight. Some excellent photographs showing the rapidity of growth of Ficus cordifolia on a mango tree were exhibited by Colonel St. G. Gore, R. E. of Dehra Dun.

PAPERS READ.

The following papers were then read "Note on the habits of the Banded Crake (Rallina superciliaris) and the Malay Bittern (Gorsachius melanolophus)," by T. R. Bell, I.F.S. "Notes on some Nepenthes and other new stove plants introduced into Bombay, by W. S. Millard" "Miscellaneous notes on Birds nesting round Poona and elsewhere," by Major R M. Betham.

DR MACDONALD'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. Aitken then asked permission to say a few words about the chairman, who was very shortly to leave, and would probably never be present again at a meeting of the Society. He said that probably few of those present knew the real origin of the Bombay Natural History Society, or had any idea that Dr. MacDonald was the fonz et origo of the whole thing. But such was the fact. It was early in 1883 that Dr. MacDonald suggested that it would be an excellent thing to form a Society for the study of Natural History. Dr. Maconachie told the speaker, who welcomed the suggestion, and with the view of translating suggestion into fact, asked Dr. Maconachie to name a day and place for the first meeting. The result was that six gentlemen met in the Victoria and Albert Museum and constituted themselves the Bombay Natural History Society. The six were, Dr. Maconachie, Dr. MacDonald, Dr. Atmaram, Mr. J. C. Anderson, Mr. J. Johnston, and the speaker. The membership now was over seven hundred, and of the six original members only Dr. MacDonald and the speaker were in Bombay this day. Dr. MacDonald had been one of their vice-president all through the Society's wonderful career. He had often filled the chair at their meetings. He had continuously filled a place in their slender list of office-bearers, and that was a difficult place to fill, as the Secretary knew. He was leaving them at last, and the speaker thought they ought to remember gratefully his long connection with the fortunes of the Society and with him a happy time in his own land.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Millard and carried by acclamation.

Dr. MacDonald replied briefly, disowning the credit which Mr. Aitken had given him and thanking the members for their kind thoughts of him.

A vote of thanks was passed to the donors of the papers, and the meeting then terminated.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE CORONATION.

ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION.

The Mahomedan community of Bombay met last evening in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Espianad-Road, for the purpose of adopting an address of congratulation to H. M. the King—Emperor on the occasion of his Coronation. The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee, judge of the High Court, presided.

The Chairman said that the date for the Coronation having been fixed, it was incumbent on loyal subjects of His Majesty to join in the congratulations to his Majesty. The Mahomedans always exhibited their joy on such occassions. It was therefore necessary that the Aujuman-i-Islam as representative of the community should come forward on the happy occasion of the Coronation.

THE ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION.

Mr. Fazalbhai Visram read the address, which was as follows :—

May it please Your Imperial Majesty.—We the President and Members of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay on behalf of ourselves and of the different sections of the Mahomedan Community of the Western Presidency of your Majesty's Indian Empire, in public meeting assembled, beg most humbly to approach your Imperial Majesty with our loyal and respectful congratulations on the felicitous occasion of the Coronation of your Majesty and of your Gracious Consort Queen Alexandra. The Mahomedans form a very large portion of your Majesty's subjects and the just, impartial and parental Rule of the British Sovereigns, has always commanded their deep and sincere devotion, their perfect loyalty and their most reverential love and attachment. Therefore it is with great pride, that we venture with due respect to approach your Imperial Throne and lay before your Imperial Majesty our humble offering of our deep and perfect loyalty and of our sincere devotion and attachment. We earnestly pray that Almighty God may bless your Imperial Majesty's reign with peace progress and prosperity to the Empire in general and to your Majesty's Mahomedan subjects in particular and that He the All Merciful Providence will grant to your Imperial Majesty perfect happiness and a long, prosperous and progressive reign.

It was proposed by Mr. Fazalbhai Visram, seconded by Mr. M. H. Hakin, that the address be adopted and forwarded to the King—Emperor, Mr. Hajee Yusuff Hajee Ismail supported the proposition. An Urdu version of the address having been read by the chairman to the meeting, it was adopted amidst cheers.

Mr. Aga Mahomed Mirza, Shirazee proposed, seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hulbbhoy, and supported by Mr. Abbas S. Tyabjee, that other Mahomedan associations be invited to render every possible assistance to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay with a view to forward the address suitably.

The proposition was unanimously adopted.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

Coughs Relieved Instantly.—Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is a Safe and Reliable cure for Coughs, Colds Asthma Bronchitis, Influenza, and all Lung Troubles. For the past 78 years it has been the popular remedy, always giving immediate relief. Purchasers of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed should be careful to see the well-known Trade-Mark, "Lion, Net and Mouse," on each wrapper. Of all Chemists and Stores.

A BOMBAY HILL STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I was much amused with the account of Paradise in the evening edition of the "Bombay Gazette" (an extract I believe from the "C. and M. Gazette") of the 21st inst. Who does not know Paradise, that hot little place with its affectations of a hill station, and which was established many many years ago by a paternal Government, primarily as a Sanitarium for Europeans, where Bombay soda water is not procurable and one drinks flat pegs ; where the bungalows stand in the midst of a forest primeval which prevents the sea breeze from approaching ; where the mosquito does not cease from troubling, and the weary get no rest ; and where landowners, persons who have paid heavy premia to Government for the right to build, and continue to pay in the shape of an annual assessment, must not remove a particle of "muttee" from any given portion of their compound to any other portion thereof, without permission of the authorities on pain of something not far short of capital punishment? I first made the acquaintance of Paradise twenty-one years ago. It was a hot place then, and is a hot place now, and always will be hot so long as our much vaunted Bombay breeze is not allowed access. It was a hot place five an forty years ago, as witness the statement of a lady visitor (long since dead) in the year of grace 1857. I quote from a letter written in April of that year : "My two little children are very blooming, particularly since we came up to this place, which agrees so well with Bombay children. The height of the hill is between 2,000 and 2,500 feet above the sea... We came out by Railway to the foot of the hill and then came up in Tonjous or palanquins. W—had to go down to business twice since we have been here ; he leaves here on horse back at 5 in the morning, goes by the train to Bombay, reaches the court at half past ten, and takes his seat at eleven. . . . Last time he came up he left Bombay at 2 o'clock and was here before 6 p. m. The ride from the Railway Station to our house is 8 miles. . . . This evening, there being a clergyman here but no church, we are to meet in a private house for divine service, the first time there has been anything of the kind since we have been in the habit of coming. I confess I prefer the place without it (don't misunderstand me), not from any objection to attending church, quite the contrary, but on account of the difficulties. There are no carriages—the service this morning was at half-past six. We could not go on account of the sun returning home. I should have been in bed with headache all day. This evening the service is to be at half-past five ; it will be very hot going, but I don't think the sun will have power enough to hurt me ther. We shall go on horse back, Hat and Habit, to church, and shall just have light enough to get home again." From all of which it may be gatherred that Paradise was hot, the lady was pious and W—a very timid down-hill rider. But why the sun retured home is not so easy to understand ; and one wonders whether W—had ham and eggs at the gates of Paradise, the Railway Station, the name of which sounds like anything but Paradise, and if so whether the plat was washed down with a liquid flattered by the name of Tea, but tasting like a decoction of snuff, ginger, and tea dust. Paradise however, apparently, has its compensations—it agrees with the Baba log.—Yours, &c.

X

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Hermod, 829 tons, Captain K F Olsen, sailed yesterday, for Rangoon, in ballast.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Tientsin, 2,555 tons, Captain W W Cook, will sail to-day, for Shanghai, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rajpootana, 1,311 tons, Captain A Steven, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Bancoora, 2,197 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein, 11th April, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer India, 1,797 tons, Captain E Klun, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, 29th March, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
B	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Jeddah	25-4	H C Joosub
C	Wartburg	3610	Kenneweg	Karachi	23-4	Glade & Co
D	Islanda	3361	Anderson		26-4	M M & Co
F	Foreric	2591	White	Kobe	26-4	T M & Co
G	Safari	1483	Tepe	Zanzibar	28-4	A Strandes
N	Waudby	2?80	Pearson	Dunkirk	1-5	K N & Co
O	Allsawald	1882	Hardy	Havre, &c.	30-4	T M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	523	Ebrahim	Mangalore	25-4	Shep'd & Co
Cour land	760	Esmail	G Ports	24-4	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
1	Olympia	3018	Osborne	London	5-5	W & A G & Co
2	Kagoshima Maru	2731	Kori	Yokohama	22-4	N Y Kaisha
3	V Florio	1853	Donero	Genoa	26-4	Crocao
4	Peninsular	2920	Leigh	Aden	26-4	P & O Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Cooke	China	25-4	P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2453	Guttman	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
10	Dido	3127	Pickering	Karachi	2-5	F M & Co
12	Kt Errant	4747	Kendall	Antwerp	26-4	K N & Co
15	Springwell	1943	Chisholm	Hamburg	30-4	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	25-4	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Bancoora s	Watkeys	Moulmein, April 11
	India s	Klun	Shanghai, March 29
	Assyria s	Skinner	Persian Gulf

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Java s	McDiarmid	Persian Gulf
	Indra s	Craven	Calcutta
	Hermod s	Olsen	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Rajpootana, Steven, for Calcutta, &c.
" Tientsin, Cook, for Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Arabia, for London.
" Queen, Alexandra, for Baltimore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April 21—Str. Okla, Kendall, Bombay 10th April.

DEPARTURES.

April 21—Strs. Commilla, Knight Templar and Bavaria.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
April. 18	Clan Graham	Glasgow

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 24.

For London.

Olympia s—9 cases peacock feathers, Haji Abdul Bari ; 8,0?0 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 126 cwt olibanum, H Virdhori.

Arabia s—5,000 cwt cottonseed, W Becher.

For Hull.

Dido s—8,788 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey ; 1,001 cwt myrabollams, Canjee Purbut and Co ; 731 cwt myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co.

For Barcelona.

Olympia s—650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

For Antwerp.

Kt Errant s—200 bales cotton fly, P Heerjee and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Amsterdam.

Manaton s—4,007 cwt linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 8,035 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwt linseed, Ewing and Co.

For Hamburg.

Wartburg s—1,007 cwt myrabollams, W Kipp ; 1,406 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 8,000 cwt crushed bones, M Jamal ; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Springwell s—162 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 2,000 cwt myrabollams, E Oomersey.

For Havre.

Allsawald s—650 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 1,420 cwt rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co.

For Trieste.

Imperatrix s—650 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,000 cwt myrabollams and 550 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 201 cwt myrabollams, Hugo Schwer and Co.

For Genoa.

Vedra s—100 bales cotton, E Oomersey ; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 50 tons old iron, K A Makidolal ; 4,000 cwt linseed, Italian Colonial Trading Co ; 100 tons old iron, E Tajbhoy ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

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Special Regimental Patterns Matched.
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS, COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 25th April, 1902.

1 Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

2. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall, to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize lists and Prizes which will be distributed at the same time.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the Prize giving, there will be a short Dance supplemented by a few songs. Admission to the prize giving this year will be by Ticket for all except Ladies and Members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who will attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers —Mess Dress (Red or White

Dress for N.C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

3. It is notified for information that General Sir James Willcocks, K C M G, D S O, Commanding Bombay District has kindly consented to give away the Prizes at the Prize Distribution on Friday next, the 25th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1902.

SIR CHARLES OLLIVANT'S RETIREMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY, the Governor, at the Mahableshwar meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday, took occasion to refer to the retirement from the service of Sir Charles Ollivant. His Excellency did so regretfully; for, during Lord Northcote's term of office, Sir Charles has been the strong man of the Council. He said that Government would have another opportunity of publicly testifying their sense of obligation to Sir Charles for his other long services to the presidency, so that we may look forward to the publication of an appreciative Resolution at an early date. We reviewed the services of the retiring member of Council at length on the day of his departure from Bombay, and showed what exceptional interest Sir Charles consistently took in whatsoever measures were calculated to prove beneficial to the presidency and especially to the capital city. Perhaps, in this connection, we made more of his services to Bombay city than to the presidency, for they were more recent and under the immediate cognisance of every one of us. But his services in the mofussil were great, and of his labours at the time the License Tax riots broke out in Surat, it is impossible to speak too highly. The shops in the city—as we showed in our brief reference to the incident the other day—were closed for several days, and people went on strike, thus protesting against the imposition of a new tax. Mr. Ollivant then showed both pluck and energy He was most prompt in his measures for the restoration of order, and worked day and night in tranquilising the minds of the people. He held conferences with the leading native citizens, and brought them to realise the responsibilities of their position. The leading rioters were prosecuted and punished; and the old order of things was soon restored. In this work Mr. Ollivant received, and duly acknowledged, the loyal and effective support of Mr. White, the present Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, and Mr. A. D. Younghusband, I. C. S., who has just been made Commissioner of the Central Division. He was a very junior Assistant Collector then, but the incident marked the beginning of his successful career. One of the earliest occasions in which we find mention of Sir Charles Ollivant's name in our files was in 1871, when Mr. Anstey with other Bombay lawyers, among them Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, appeared before him in the court of the old castle at Surat. Mr. Anstey, as was his wont, made some imperious hectoring remarks, whereupon Mr. Ollivant informed him that if he continued he would commit him for contempt of court, and Mr. Anstey sat down. Mr. Ollivant's prompt dealing with an advocate, who had taken possession of many a court before, was warmly commended in more than one quarter. Indeed, it is said that both the Chief Justice and the Advocate General applauded Mr. Ollivant's action.

But other mofussil residents will be able to recall the occasion on which Mr. Ollivant received the thanks of Government in connection with his inquiries into, and report upon, the reclamations along the sea coast of the Surat Collectorate, where the high tides had made great encroachments, and there were large salt wastes from which the salt dust blew into, and deteriorated the neighbouring culturable land. Some of these reclamation schemes have been taken up with more or less energy and success; perhaps the most successful is that by Mr. Madhavrao Ganesh Oza. It was owing to these enquiries that Mr. Ollivant's attention became directed, to another kind of reclamation, namely, the reclamation of drifting sand wastes along the sea shore. This subject is one of such great importance that it ought not to be lost sight of, but hitherto neither Governmemt nor Native States have done anything to encourage enterprise in this direction. Yet the sooner it receives attention there the better. A scanty rainfall greatly enhances the difficulty both there and in Karachi. Still, the difficulties are not insuperable, and in the Surat Collectorate Mr. Ollivant proved that sand wastes can be converted into very valuable property. It was in the early seventies, we believe, that Mr. Ollivant rode and walked over the vast tract of sandy waste, north of the Tapti, that lies opposite to the famous "Swally (Suali) Hole." where, in the 17th century, the Company's fleets used to anchor, while their cargo was being conveyed to it from Surat. "Brave champion ground" the chronicler called the intervening country. Later on, so it appears from the old "Oriental Sporting Magazine" the well wooded sand hills afforded favourite pig sticking meets for the officers stationed at Surat. But the babul wood had disappeared, and the creepers that bound the soil had been neglected and "Tom Engel's tomb" (probably erroneously so named) stood alone in this scene of desolation. The temporary charge of the Sachin State with its seaside village of Dumas and Bhimpor immediately to the south of the Tapti, gave Mr. Ollivant his opportunity, for there too the sand drift had been encroaching. The road to Surat was blocked, and there were only ruined traces, buried in sand, of some of the bungalows, that early in the nineteenth century had been favourite seaside resorts for English residents in Gujarat. A strip of land fully two miles long by something like half a mile in width was thus desolate, and the damage was increasing.

Mr. Ollivant conceived the idea that the measure adopted, in dealing with "Les Landes" near Bordeaux, might be beneficial here, and through the kindness of a friend obtained some sacks of "Pinus maritima" seed from Bordeaux. He had noticed that every little tuft of grass or weed caused the sand to collect behind it. So he made an experiment in fencing, the best imitation of an English wattle fence that he could construct, and found that precisely the same thing happened as with the grass tuft—sand banks formed behind it. Then he was emboldened to go on, and in spite of gloomy warnings that his efforts would be fruitless, he succeeded during the few years that he remained there in reclaiming the whole area down to the water's edge. When Mr. Ollivant left for Sind in 1879, it was covered with a young babul jungle, and now it is laid out with houses and fertile gardens. The water along this sand tract is famous for it sweetness and purity, lying as is does about twenty-one feet below the surface, and so great was its repute, that early in the last century, Parsis in Bombay used to have it brought down in casks. But to return to Mr. Ollivant's methods. Each fence meant a bank of sand of irregular formation. He had the top levelled, and the landward or leeward side properly sloped, and just at the beginning of the monsoon he planted seeds and cuttings of the convolvolus known as 'Goat's foot creeper' (Per caprice) known in Gujarat as 'Marjad' and in Cutch as 'Rawal patra.' Each fresh line of bank secured a further area. Another good 'binder' was the 'colocynth' (with a fruit of well-known valuable medicinal properties) known locally, if we remember rightly, as "Indrayan." Then over the area so secured behind each bank he cast his seed. But alas the "Pinus maritima" proved a complete failure, and Mr. Ollivant was baffled except for a small Casuarina plantation, until he fell back on the 'Baival' (Babool or Acacia Arabica) and this answered admirably. There are a good many Gujaratis in Bombay who know what Dumas is like now. That once worthless tract is now valued at fully two lakhs of rupees. Few remember it as it was. The moral of all this is, first, that what has been done at Dumas can with reasonable energy, and ought to be done elsewhere on the coast, and, secondly, that without constant vigilance the old course of desolation will inevitably once more make its ways in the areas reclaimed. We have dealt with the subject at length in the hope of recalling it to the recollection of Government possibilities that should not be lost sight of. Sir Charles Ollivant is now leaving the country, probably never to return, but he has left more than one excellent object lesson behind. Not the least is the reclamation at Dumas. It ought to be easy to give a fresh impetus to that particular form of improvement which, we are confident, is well worthy of attention.

CYCLISTS AND THE NEW POLICE ACT.

IF there is little in the Bombay Police Act to which objection may be taken by the public generally, there is a small matter affecting an important section of the public that requires some attention. The cyclists of Bombay are a patient body, albeit they suffer under the ills of bad roads and an inequitable tax. As Solomon indicated, there is danger in arousing the anger of the patient man, but the authorities appear to have committed themselves to arousing the wrath of the cyclists by a provision in the new Police Act. The point involved has been apparently considered so small, that none of the critics of the Bill directed notice to it, while some positively insignificant points were made to claim attention in the sacred name of custom and prejudice. The matter is, however, of some importance, for policemen are now given a power which may be used to harass cyclists unnecessarily. The byelaws of the English Local Government Board state that a bicyclist shall not ride or impel his bicycle upon any footpath, pavement or causeway made or set apart for the use or accommodation of foot passengers. But in practice that regulation is considerably modified in regard to the wheeling, as distinct from riding, a bicycle on a footpath, while there are a number of rulings to show that in certain circumstances a bicycle may even be ridden on a footpath. Though the byelaw refers to "any footpath," a bicycle may certainly be ridden on a private footpath or where the path leads to the residence of the person riding the machine. Hitherto there has been nothing to suggest that the practice in Bombay in this respect was different from that at home. But under the new Police Act, it is not permissible in Bombay to wheel a cycle on any public footpath, and it is doubtful even whether it is permissible to move such a machine on a private path for foot passengers. Section 118 states, among other things, that whoever in any street or public place rides, drives, leads, propels or places on any footpath any animal or any vehicle, other than a perambulator, shall be liable to the penalties provided under the section. The objectionable words in the sub-section, from the cyclists' point of view, are "leads, propels or places on any footpath." A perambulator is exempted, but a child's tricycle is not, and we may thus have the spectacle of a policeman taking action against the juvenile possessor of a machine which, because it has wheels, comes under the definition of a vehicle. The definition of a vehicle includes any wheeled conveyance capable of being used in the streets of the city, and specifically includes bicycles and tricycles. "Street" is defined as any road, foot-way, square, court alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, to which the public have permanently or temporarily a right of access. Taking section 118 and the definition of street together, it is certain that the wheeling or pacing of a bicycle on a public footpath is prohibited. This means that when the roadway becomes impassable to the cyclist either by watering or by its bad state of repair, he may not avoid it by simply wheeling his machine along the side walk. Apparently, in this situation, he can only escape the liability to a fine of fifty rupees by carrying his cycle, and placing other people in greater personal danger than if he led the machine along the footway. Cyclists are increasing so rapidly in Bombay that they have engaged the attention of the tax gatherer, and they deserve some consideration in return. If roads are not tolerably passable, the fact that a person is accompanied by a bicycle should not be a bar to his primary right to the use of the footpath as a pedestrian. As the Commissioner of Police is, under the Act, empowered to make rules for various purposes, it is to be hoped that he will be able to issue orders providing that section 118 so far as it applies to the leading or placing of cycles on footpaths shall not be needlessly exercised by police officers. As the Act, stands any person who may leave a bicycle temporarily outside a building or, for the briefest distance, moves a machine along the side walk if it is only to gain access to the roadway, appears to be liable to penalties The clause, in fact, provides great facilities for zealous policemen to make themselves exceedingly officious and obnoxious.

BOMBAY AND THE RAILWAY PROGRAMME.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce, keenly alive to its responsibilities, has followed up its previous representations with a further letter to Government on the subject of the railway projects likely to mitigate substantially the disabilities of this port. The letter, which we reproduced in our issue of yesterday, complains that the memorandum of the Public Works Minister does not include mention of any such railways as Bombay is interested in. And the Committee of the Chamber conceive it to be their duty to make it known to Government that there is a growing, and now very strong, feeling among all classes of persons interested in the trade of Bombay regarding the continued failure of the Government of India to concede to the port such share in the benefits of Railway expenditure as might be approximately commensurate with the relative value of its trade and its natural advantages. That feeling is more intense in the commercial community of Bombay than Government can conceive. But with the Viceroy at Simla and the Bombay Government away from Bombay for three parts of the year, it is impossible that they can keep in touch with the requirements and necessities of business people. In the Chamber's letter the Committee remarks that the existence of the angry feeling alluded to "may not improbably be known to Government, seeing that it has been the privilege of the Chamber to voice it from time to time and seeing that it has in its intensification, recently found repeated expression in the daily press." But this is assuming a great deal. So long as we have Government far out of reach the greater part of the year, and so devoted to distant hill stations as to drag members of the Legislative Council over two hundred miles away and five thousand feet in the air, simply to give a third reading to a small Bill affecting Bombay city, we cannot expect much attention to be paid to our representations. If the Government of India were in Calcutta the whole year round, and the Government of this presidency in Bombay, we might hope to impress upon the powers that be what is necessary to add to the material prosperity of the country. Until the pernicious system of absenteeism is crushed, Chambers of Commerce and similar bodies merely beat the air with their representations and memorials.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THE decline in the weekly mortality in Bombay continues, the returns for the seven days ended on the 22nd inst. showing 1,274 deaths or 94 fewer than the number reported last week. The plague deaths were 608 as compared with 664, the disease being pretty well distributed throughout the city, the only portions reported free being the South Fort, Esplanade and First Nagpada. Umarkhadi reports the largest number of fatal cases and Upper Colaba and Walkeshwar the smallest, these districts each recording only two deaths. There were 83 deaths from fevers as compared with 243 in the corresponding week of last year, and the number of fatal cases of phthisis and respiratory diseases was 202 as against 334. There were five deaths from small pox compared with sixteen last week, and the fatal cases of diarrhœa and dysentery numbered 78 or sixteen more than in the preceding seven days.

THE Hon. Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K. C. I. E., I. C. S., is permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from the 24th inst.

IT is notified that the Honourable Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I. C. S., who has been appointed by His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, to be a Member of Council at Bombay, yesterday took upon himself the execution of his office.

A SALUTE of 15 guns was fired from the land Saluting Battery at 12 noon yesterday, to announce the assumption by the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I. C. S., of his seat as an ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. R. Greaves Presiding. The chairman in the course of his address dwelt upon the trade of Bombay with China and Japan. Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, spoke of the necessity for the cultivation of long staple cotton in India, and complained of the high water rate that mill owners in Bombay have to pay.

AMONG the subjects likely to be taken up by the Viceroy, after his arrival in Simla, is the scheme for the formation of a Commercial Bureau for all India.

MR. D. HOOPER, I. C. S., of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, has been appointed to act for six months for Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India.

VISCOUNT Villiers, the eldest son of the Earl of Jersey, who is the guest of the Nizam's Government, while out tiger-shooting, shot two on Monday last. He shoots ten or twelve days longer.

MALAGARH, where plague is now reported, is a small State in the hills, some forty miles north-west of Kalka, and not on the road to Simla. It was probably infected from Ludhiana district.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 2nd was, 1,274, giving a death-rate of 85·37 per annum per thousand as against 108·37 the corresponding period of last year, and 92·01 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 6,583 died from fevers; 608, plague; 5, small-pox; 9, measles; 3, cholera; 1, leprosy; 79, phthisis; 65, diseases of the nervous system; 123, affections of the respiratory organs; 50, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 40, still-born; 124, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 56; Brahmin, 55; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 721; Hindu low caste, 109; Musalman, 231; Parsee, 41; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 36; Eurasian, 4; European, 5; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 241 as against 265 the corresponding period of last year, and 168 the average over the past five years.

APRIL 1st was the anniversary of the Act of Union with Scotland in 1707, which abolished the Scottish Parliament and added sixteen Scottish peers to the House of Lords and forty-five Scottish members to the House of Commons. The new legislators took their seats in an existing Parliament, not waiting for a dissolution. In giving her assent to the Act Queen Anne said: "I desire and accept from my subjects of both nations that from henceforth they act with all possible respect and kindness to one another, that so it may appear to all the world they have hearts disposed to become one people." The Union, unlike that with the sister is and, consummated nearly a hundred years later, has proved a boon for both countries.

NOTES ON NOVELS.

SORDON (a) by Benjamin Swift has a weird plot, which is carried out by three men, friends of a young paralytic. The stricken Percy Kingswood was incurable. He had asked his friends repeatedly to put an end to his sufferings, and had he been able to move, he would have sought a peaceful death himself through anæsthetics. His illness had reached the stage of silence as well as immobility, and his friends resolved that his wishes shall be carried out, in the residence of his greatest chum, Henry Beckingham, at Sordon. A doctor to do the deed accurately, and Lucian Woolnoth with Beckingham were in the secret only, for the world and the law, in spite of the belief of ardent and philosophic young men, consider still the taking of life, even when it is surely ebbing away, as a wrong and punishable act. These people counted without the nurse, a determined and wideawake young person, who comes into her patient's room just at the moment that ether has done its worst and best to relieve him of the incubus of a condemned life. The scene is a terrible one, for he has been thinking all the time, though he could not speak, and a huge regret that he had asked for his death at the hands of his devoted friends, has taken possession of his helpless soul. He saw their arrangements for doing the deed as gently and effectively as possible, and cannot even express by a glance his changed views, and his desire to live. But with the ether his power of movement was momentarily restored. The nurse came in at that crisis, and detected in his muttered words, while he gasped for breath that he wanted life, not death. Every effort was then made by the doctor to counteract the poison, but in vain. The situation, created by the writer is unique, and it was further complicated by the nurse having fallen in love with Beckingham, who is engaged to a cousin, and by the mind of Lucian Woolnoth being unhinged, thinking on the awful work he had helped to accomplish. There is nothing wanting in the story to heighten its tragedy. Beckingham continues to believe that he has done right, though both his colleagues come back to the normal view of such an action, and for a while it looks very much as if the law would take its usual course, when such an event occurs. Sordon is an absorbing story, and describes cleverly the arguments that silenced scruples as to the humanity of putting an end to a miserable life, and the change of view that follows the tragic death of their friend.

IN THE HOUSE DIVIDED (b) by H. B. Marriott Watson we have a tale of the first half of the 18th century, in which a young man, Gerard Mallory comes from Vermont in America to claim a property to which he believes he has a right. Then begin complications. The holder of the demesne is a determined old man who has long ruled, and his dominant temper and ruthless spirit are well portrayed. His daughter-in-law, Cytheris Lady Mallory a coquette of the first water, falls lightly in love with the new-comer, though she has a husband of her own, who, moreover, would, in ordinary course, succeed to the land claimed by the Vermont man. Legal and moral conflicts ensue, as well as lawless measures, taken by the old lord after the unscrupulous fashion of those days, when they kept who could, and men were always found to do the darkest bidding of the stronger. The most bewildering tragedies come to light, and are followed by others in quick succession. Gerard and his cousin are in contrast as well as in constant contest with one another, over other matters besides the property. There are many scenes that are well worked out; the fine ladies of those days spoke language of the plainest when augered; but these were also sweet maids like Aveline Raven, and true if unlucky youths like Gerard. It is a very prettily told story, thought he final tragedy taxes the reader's sympathy to the utmost.

A BID FOR EMPIRE (c) a story of Love Adventure in Modern Egypt, by Major Arthur Griffiths. An American millionaire bitterly prejudiced against the British rule in Egypt and full of imaginings about the down-trodden natives; his two charming daughters who call him Poppa and prove their nationality throughout by Americanisms on the same level; clever, noble, undaunted British officers who are fighting their way to Khartoum, besides playing parts in this story; some scoundrels of Egyptian and Greek extraction who feed on the rich man's prejudices, and try to do the murders and fail; a mysterious Princess—these form the actors. The scene is mostly Cairo and the Nile. Finally the most heroic officer and the prettiest daughter, subduing every attempt at murder or capture on the part of the scoundrels, win through to a promising engagement, and the misguided millionaire is wholly converted to acknowledge the glaring blessings of British rule. Quite a readable story for a railway journey.

A MATTER OF SENTIMENT (d) by John Strange Winter. This is a new departure—very little of soldiering and almost less of Blankhampton. The opening is in California, where the hero (Dick Vincent) and a man named Meredith have started a Ranche in partnership. Meredith is addicted to strong drink and is only restrained by the influence of his partner. They strike oil and make money. Meredith in a frenzy of drink attacks his partner, fires at him, and in self-defence is shot dead. Meredith has previously revealed to Dick the fact that he had a wife and child in England, and had not written home for 15 years, and for all they knew to the contrary he might be dead. Dick goes to England to find the widow and make over to her Meredith's share of the profits of the oil well. He discovers her at Blankhampton and falls in love with Meredith's daughter. The rest of the story is of Dick's fears of discovery that he killed the girl's father, how all three go out to the Ranche: how the widow dies suddenly of heart failure, the result of too much sight seeing, and Dick and the daughter are married, and of the pains which Dick takes (successfully) to prevent the knowledge of his part in her father's death coming to the ears of Mrs. Dick. On the whole, a pretty story, well told—but scarcely up to this author's usual form.

MICHAEL FERRIER (e) by E. Frances Poynter For the first half an exceedingly dull tale. Then the author wakes up, and we have melodrama of the old Adelphi type. A girl and two men, the one a Poet, the other a Politician—a faithful sheep dog, a hoary headed old rip of a father who has his own little game to play, and the titled mother of the Politician, are the leading characters. It would be unfair to the author to even hint at the nature of the tragedy involved. Suffice it that the hero marries the heroine, and that all ends as sadly as the most pessimistic of readers could wish.

THE STORY OF TERESA, (f) by Anne Macdonnel. A powerful tale, full of moving incident, but far too long. Two-thirds of the book might be deleted, and yet the story lose nothing in the telling. Parts of it show real flashes of genius. The sketch of Lady Mary, the Philanthropist, is excellent—her style of oratory inimitable. When on the stump her language is flowery to a degree; "Vox et praeteria nihil" would best describe it. A book to be bought, borrowed, or stolen; though perhaps the middle course would be most satisfactory to the "gentle reader."

(a) SORDON, by Benjamin Swift. Methuen's Colonial Library.
(b) THE HOUSE DIVIDED, by H. B. Marriott, Bell's Indian and Colonial Library
(c) A BID FOR EMPIRE, by Major Arthur Griffiths, Bell's Indian and Colonial Library.
(d) A MATTER OF SENTIMENT, by John Strange Winter, Bell's Indian and Colonial Library.
(e) MICHAEL FERRIER, by E. Frances Poynter, Macmillan's Colonial Library.
(f) THE STORY OF TERESA, by Anne Macdonell, Methuen's Colonial Library.

THE annual meeting to elect representatives from the Sporting Clubs, etc., to serve on the Annandale General Committee was held at Simla on Monday, Sir Edmond Elles presiding. The following have been elected: For Gymkhana—Lord Suffolk and Captain Yarde-Buller; Races—Surgeon-General Sir Thomas Gallway and Major Cotgrave; Polo—Captains Weatherby and Akers-Douglas; Simla Cricket Club—Messrs. Hewett and Henaman; Volunteer Athletic Club—Captain Onslow and Mr. Sinaes. Colonel Baring was re-elected Honorary Secretary. A meeting of the General Committee was afterwards held at which the weekly programme regulating the use of the ground was passed, no change being made in last year's arrangements. The Polo Tournament will take place in the week beginning June 2nd, and the Durand Football Tournament in the last fortnight of September.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER LAAGER SURPRISED.

LONDON, April 23.

A patrol has surprised a Boer laager at Kroodrass Orange Colony, killing five and capturing twenty.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 24.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa:—

19th April.—At Molkfontein, severely wounded, Lieut. H. M. Goldie, Imperial Yeomanry.

20th April—Near Ficksburg, wounded (died same day), Capt. Blackwood, South Staffords Mounted Infantry; killed, Capt. Sir F. Fowler; severely wounded, Lieut. F. A. M. Kawes; slightly wounded, Lieuts. E. Thain and W. H. S. Leonard, all of the Imperial Yeomanry. At Schotland, West Kroonstate District, killed, 2nd Lieut. Shea, Royal Munstar Mounted Infantry; at Pretoria, died of enteric, Capt. Boyd, 5th Volunteer Battalion Bedford Regt.

21st April—At Moskulen, slightly wounded, Lieut. W. G. Nantes, Imperial Yeomanry.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

WIDESPREAD DISTURBANCES.

DESPERATE STREET FIGHTING.

FINLAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

RIOTS AT HELSINGFORS.

LONDON, April 23.

Serious labour riots have taken place at Moscow and in the neighbourhood.

The Police were overpowered and desperate encounters then ensued with the troops, many being killed and wounded on both sides.

Less serious labour riots have occurred at Kieff and elsewhere.

The strikers everywhere demand higher pay, shorter hours and the same rights as workmen abroad.

The ferment among the labour classes at St. Petersburg is causing anxiety.

Bands of peasants at Poltava have plundered many country residences. The troops dispersed them and summarily flogged all who were caught.

In consequence of the Tsar refusing to sanction school reform, the Minister of Education, M. Vannowsky has resigned.

Owing to serious riots at Helsingfors, the people resenting the enforcement of the Russianized conscription,—the Cossacks charged them with knouts thereby embittering the population.

A Ukase issued to-day threatens to withdraw the remnant of autonomy if conscription is evaded.

THE ORIENT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

At a meeting to-day of the Orient Company, the chairman described the prospects of the current year as worse than gloomy. There was, he said, a grave decrease in the earnings both outwards and homewards. A closer union had been established with the Pacific Steam Company as an outward sign of which the name of the Lines had been changed to the Orient-Pacific.

THE CORONATION REVIEW.

An official notice states that the British fleet at the Coronation review will number 114 vessels including twenty battleships and 27 cruisers.

AUSTRALIA AND THE PENNY POST.

LONDON, April 24.

The Australian Commonwealth has decided to join the Imperial penny postage.

THE DEFENCES OF AUSTRALIA.

INCREASE OF FORCES RECOMMENDED.

General Hutton, in his report to the Australian Government, recommends increasing the Field Force from 14,101 to 28,748 men. He remarks that it would be impossible for an expedition from the enemy's base to reach its destination till the British Navy was worsted, but it is important to guard against raids with the object of extorting an indemnity, destroying commerce or obtaining coal, and therefore the security of the Naval bases must be ensured.

NATAL AND INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

The Natal assembly by a large majority has defeated an amendment to the Indian Immigration Trust Board Loan Bill providing that all indentures of Indians hereafter introduced be made to expire in India.

The Premier stated that the amendment would cause the suspension of Indian immigration and paralyse industry in Natal.

TAXATION REFORMS IN CHINA.

BRITAIN GROWING TIRED.

A "Times" telegram from Shanghai says it is stated that the British Government is considering the advisability of withdrawing from the attempt to assist China to introduce urgently needed reforms in internal taxation.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, April 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Golconda left here homewards this afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria, with the homeward mails of the 19th instant arrived at Aden at 3 A. M. yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Persia, with the outward mails of the 18th instant left Swez at midnight on Wednesday.

The N. Y. K. steamer Iuzumi Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on 23rd Inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Palace from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 24th inst.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Salazie left Aden for Bombay on Thursday the 24th inst. at 6 a.m., and the is expected here on Tuesday the 29th inst. at 2 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 22.

The Lverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 3 31-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-4
Bar Silver	23 7-8

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE GRAND DUKE BORIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The Grand Duke Boris, with the members of his staff, arrived at Calcutta last evening, being met at the Howrah platform by Mr. Justice Prinsep and several other gentlemen. His Highness is staying at the Bengal Club.

THE LYALL FUND.

The Lyall fund which now amounts to Rs. 4,600 practically clears Mr. Lyall from all the pecuniary liabilities of his case.

NEW P. AND O. AGENT AT ADEN.

Mr. T. M. F. Major, of the P. and O. Company, left Calcutta last night, by the Bombay mail train to take up his new appointment as the Company's Agent at Aden. A number of his friends were present at Howrah station to see him off.

RAILWAY GUARD AND NATIVE DOCTOR.

Guard Willes, of the East Indian Railway, has been fined thirty rupees by the Joint Magistrate of Ranigunge for forcibly ejecting a native doctor from the brake van when the latter was in possession of a first class ticket. Twenty rupees of the fine were given to the doctor as compensation.

WANTED COMIC MEN AND ARTISTS.

Mr. W. Lawrence Bradbury one of the proprietors of "Punch" who arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday is leaving for Madras to-day. He is said to be on the look out for Indian talent for his paper and may find it in the Benighted Presidency, where many are comic involuntarily, though few can use the pencil.

TORNADO AT DACCA.

PROPERTY DAMAGED AND LIVES LOST.

Dacca was swept by a violent Tornado on Wednesday afternoon. The jute godowns and presses belonging to Mr. Nahapiet were demolished, and a new godown built on the river bank was also destroyed. Telegraph posts and trees and the corrugated roofs of houses were carried away in some cases to long distances, while two of Mr. Nahapiet's durwans were killed by the falling debris and others of his servants injured.

The damage done to property is estimated to exceed a lakh of rupees.

Violent storms have been prevalent throughout Lower Bengal during the past few days, and much damage to crops and property is reported.

THE ROASTING OF A POLICE OFFICER

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

Authentic information is to hand to the effect that 117 persons have been arrested in connection with the case of roating alive a Sub-Inspector of Police in the Midnapore District.

CHARGES AGAINST A THAGGI INSPECTON.

ESCAPE OF THE ACCUSED.

HYDERABAD, April 24

The Mahomedan inspector of the Thaggi Department, who was under trial before the First Assistant Resident for fabricating false evidence and was allowed to go to the city yesterday in police charge to consult his vakil, has disappeared.

He has not been re-arrested up to now.

The policeman who went in charge of him has been arrested by Mr. Gaver, Assistant General Superintendent of the Thaggi Department.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE MAHARAJA OF PANNA.

THE QUESTION OF SUCCESSOR.

SIMLA, April 24.

It is understood that the authorities on the spot are being consulted on the subject of the internal arrangements necessitated by the deposition of the Maharajah of Panna, but the announcements made by a contemporary to the effect that Punn Churan is to succeed to the chieftainship is premature, orders on this point not having yet been issued.

THE CORONATION.

SELECTION OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

SIMLA, April 24.

The following Volunteer Officers have peen selected to attend the King's Coronation at home:—Lieutenant-Colonel Hodding, Behar Light Horse, commands the Indian Volunteers; and Major McDermott, 2nd Simla Punjab Volunteer Rifles, acts as Adjutant, Lieutenant-Colonel L. Russell, Bombay Artillery; Captain M. Gordon, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles; Major A. H. Deane, Madras Guards; Captain Ivens, of the Oudh Rifles now attached to the Dehra Dun Rifles and Major A. E. Dyer, Upper Burma Volunteer Rifles, complete the list selected.

THE LATE MR. DYER.

The funeral of the late Mr. Dyer takes place here this evening.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, April 24.

Captain Delme Radcliffe, 7th Bombay Pioneers, is appointed to the Meywar Bhil Corps vice Lieut. Hokeyn transferred to the Merwara battalion.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Major Francis Gascoyne Lynde, of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Stevens, A. A. G., Southern District, is transferred to Banagalore District; and Lieutenant-Colonel E. K. J. Presgrave D. S. O., A. A. G., Bangalore District, is transferred to the Burma District.

Colonel F. J. Allmer, V.C., R. E., Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras Command, takes ninety days' accumulated privilege leave to Australia and New Zealand from the 30th instant.

We are informed that Mr. Walter Bornshin, Loco. Department, S. I. Railway, Trichinopoly, has been selected to represent his Corps on the Indian Volunteer Contingent for the King's Coronation in London

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT BROACH.

A Broach correspondent writes:—Bomonji Pestonji and a Bhil named Theria who were charged under sections 304 A. 323, 325 and 342 of the Indian Penal Code, were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Broach and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment each. It was argued on behalf of the defence that the only charge that could be sustained upon the evidence would be one of causing hurt. The assessors found both the accused guilty under sections 323, and the Judge passed the above sentence. Mr. Hiralal, Government pleader, prosecuted, while the accused were defended by Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Payne, solicitor, and Mr. Naoroji, pleader.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

DRESS AND THE MOTOR CAR.

THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE.

HINTS ON NURSING.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 4.

The most fascinating open-air pursuit and one that has come to stay is motoring. The devotees of this delightful pastime require a special costume, and fashion has not yet definitely issued its edicts on the subject. It is therefore still a moot point as to what is the most comfortable costume for the lady motorist. Fashion at present inclines to favour the three-quarter coat, fastened at the neck with a reversible collar and having sleeves held closely together by a strap at the wrist. Some of these coats have been lately seen in hair seal, and others, more fitted for the spring, are made of Scotch or Irish frieze, lined throughout with soft brown leather. The nautical cap of the same colour as the coat, is found to be the most comfortable headgear. Over this, if desired for protection, can be worn the new "motor veil," which is guaranteed to protect the face from even the finest particles of dust or smut. As a lady's whole pleasure in motoring depends so entirely on the warmth and suitability of her costume the importance of paying especial attention to the best dress required for the motor is worth consideration. Doubtless there will be much chopping and changing before the motor costume, par excellence, is finally fixed. The display of millinery in the shop windows just now is fairly bewildering. There never was a greater variety. Every possible individual taste is consulted. Unusual consideration has been bestowed this season on the less elaborate and more inexpensive hats, and very pretty results are reached by the simpler straw hats in every shade of colour trimmed with soft and fringed Tuscany scarfs. To be effective these carfs must contrast rather than harmonise with the tint of the straw. For instance, a burnt straw hat must be draped with a black scarf and a black straw with pale. The shapes are in all sorts and sizes. Perhaps the newest and therefore the smartest are those that turn down low on the forehead and sweep up at the back in a graceful curve, leaving a space behind, which must be filled in with flowers. For elaborate millinery lace is to be used more than ever. When draped by the skilled hand it is always becoming, whatever the age of the wearer. The fluted ends which are arranged to fall over the hair at the back are peculiarly graceful. But the manipulation of lace for hats requires artistic treatment, and perhaps had better not be even attempted in home millinery. We are threatened with a recurrence of the Bird of Paradise plumes this Easter. It is much to be hoped that the Royal discouragement of the destruction of the seagul and the indignation aroused by the unconscious cruelty of those who wear the osprey feathers may discourage the call on these beautiful birds as an aid to personal adornment.

It is evident that the ever familiar sailor hat for country or river wear is to be worn this spring in a new guise, with the brim turned slightly up all round in the French manner. Any change in the fashion of the ubiquitous sailor hat will be cheerfully welcomed. Probably the change, however slight, will be received with suspicion by the athletic country girl. She on all and every occasion, with the exception of feast days and holy days, dons the same hat unvaried year by year. Her cheerful faith in its unfailing merits remains unimpaired. Certainly the complications which beset most of us in the world of dress are considerably lessened by this simplicity, and our country cousin has succeeded in emancipating herself, at least as far as her headgear is concerned, from the thraldom beneath which we, all of us, more or less cheerfully bow. A very lovely tea-gown is fashioned of mousseline de soie in a shade of almond blossom over the softest and palest almond green satin. The neck is filled in with transparent ecru lace, and a note of velvet is introduced by straps of ribbon velvet over the shoulders. Lace motifs trim the rest of the gown, finished with soft lace round the foot of the skirt and draped slightly upwards. The ribbon velvet is threaded through the lace just below the neck, and is tied in a large effective bow on the left hand side. The sleeves are picturesquely puffed in the new fashion. While speaking of tea-gowns, it may be mentioned, by the way, that the Empire tea-gown is becoming quite the thing this season. If made with skill this charming style is particularly becoming for tall slight figures. This point should be emphasised, as the Empire tea-gown, to be at all a success, does not belong to the type of toilettes which can be run up by clever fingers at home. It is wiser to let the Empire tea-gowns severely alone if they are not to be created by skilled hands. Some of the most beautiful examples of these gowns have the corsage entirely embroidered with jewelled paillettes or delicate pearls. Others, again, have it formed of some rich guipures, such as the finest Carrickmacross. Sometimes it is swathed in the material itself, and this is brought high under the arms, while the train falls gracefully in a watteau pleat from between the shoulders. The materials which are mos in vogue for these lovely gowns are mousseline de soie, crepe, de chine, the softest and most shimmering silks and satins, or the best silk velvet. There is a daily increase in the richness and elaboration of even the simplest dresses of the season. Everything is now trimmed with some other beautiful material other than its own. Half-inch wide ribbons are very much used in chine and in every variety of brocaded satins and silk velvet. The beautiful and novel appliques are also a great feature. Endless different combinations are to be seen. Velvet and chenille are appliques on delicate materials like net mousseline and lace, while face cloth is applique on silk, and taffeta is applique on cloth. Everything "smart" nowadays entails an endless amount of time and labour both in work and dainty stitching. The other day, in one of the best shops was a charming grey cloth opera wrap, made in the newest coat shape. It was handsomely strapped all over with ribbons of its own colour, forming tags at the edge of the skirt, and of the wide sleeves. Another opera cloak was of chine silk, strapped here and there with black taffeta. The combination was most striking, and recalled vividly to mind those Chinese dresses in which the beautifully flowered and embroidered silks are so often striped with half inch lines of black.

Not a year has passed since the Women's Institute started on its independent existence, and leaving the Grosvenor Crescent Club took up its quarters at 92, Victoria-street. But during these few months it has rapidly increased in numbers and in sphere of influence, and for the first time since its initiation account show a balance at the bank, which gives reason for hope that it will very shortly become self-supporting, an ideal which all interested in the institute of course, ardently desire. It will be remembered that the Institute was formed in 1897 by Mrs. Winford Philipps. Increased activity amongst women in the working world in its every department, necessitated a centre for the collection and dispersal of information. It was not an employment agency but a bureau of inquiry that was needed and to supply this need the Institute was first organized. Since then it has widened and spread in all directions, but it has never lost sight of its original intention. Being affiliated with all the National Councils, inquiries come from all parts of the world; some from women anxious to know what their sisters in England are doing or what position they hold in the various professions open to them; others interested in our settlements or in some other philanthropic work; still more from our own country women about to start in life, but knowing little or nothing about training or the best means of finding what they want, and therefore seeking for information of the kind which the Institute, being in touch with every branch of women's work, is so able to give from the best and most practical point of view. Again, there are the voluntary helpers wishing to know where their services may be most useful. There are women willing to act as honorary secretaries, musicians ready to give their services at some club or evening meeting, or entertainment of any description, others who can and will give lectures to boys and girls; district visitors with spare time on their hands, or women interested in the Kent hop picking and other missions, anxious to help where help is most needed. For this particular work of the Voluntary Helpers' Association there are meetings twice a month, when opportunity for meeting is given to those who want help, and those willing to help, and much practical work is done in discussing schemes of philanthropy, old or new.

Employment has from time to time been found for members and their friends, and this the Institute has been willing to do when opportunity occurs, but as this is essentially the work of the "Central Bureau for the Employment of Women" there is no need for another Agency of this description, so women less and less are encouraged to come to Victoria-street with the hope of getting employment, but are handed on to the Central Bereau and other well-established agencies whose specialite it is to put employers and employees in communication. But training in secretarial work, in shorthand, in typewriting, and in book-keeping is a different matter. The Institute is always glad to receive secretarial pupils, and after passing through the necessary elementary drudgery good practical experience is gained in doing the actual work of the Institute, which with all its vast amount of correspondence gives ample opportunity for a variety of work which could not be easily obtained elsewhere. There is also a lectures agency, which provides lecturers on various subject and sends them out as occasion demands; a circulating and reference library, where several thousand books, principally connected with women's questions, are accumulated, and an art and handicraft society, which hold an exhibition and sale every autumn; whilst special "one-man shows" are to be arranged once a week—mosaics one week, bookbinding the next, and so on—the work in every instance being done by members and their friends. This winter also exhibits have been sent to Canada, with the result that members have received several orders, and the enterprise has proved extremely satisfactory. The Committee of the Institute also arranges many social meetings for its members throughout the year. Lectures and debates are held on Monday evenings, and conferences on literary and social subjects on other days, and in this way publicity is given to the work of many excellent societies and institutions, whose work, perhaps, is not so well-known as it deserves to be. From what has been said it will be seen that the work of the Institute is eminently practical, and one cannot help feeling that, if supported as it deserves to be, it has this the "Woman's Century" (as it has recently been called) a very great future before it.

The advent of the trained hospital nurse with her many advantages, and the ease with which she can often be procured at almost a moment's notice, tends, perhaps, to lower the minimum standard of skill and experience in nursing which every true woman should endeavour to attain. It is so easy for the average woman to get skilled help in sickness that she does not take the trouble to learn even the simplest rules of elementary nursing. Meanwhile, if emergency arises, she may let a beloved and valued life slip away for want of even the ordinary knowledge and the commonsense to apply it. It is the positive duty of every woman, and, above all, of every mother, to have some practical ideas as to what must be done or avoided in the sick room. It is impossible for the busy doctor who can only spend a few minutes a day with his patient, to see that his orders are properly carried out. The medicines he orders may be given at the exact moment, and measured to the very drop with anxious care, and pet recovery may be retarded, and even life thrown away, from want of knowledge and attention to other matters. One may say that the very first duty of a nurse is to learn how to ventilate and regulate the temperature of a sick room, and the proper times for administering food and medicine. Injudicious feeding, even with milk, may oppress the digestion and farther tend to weaken the patient. A thermometer should be kept in the sick room to record the temperature. The patient should be covered by a blanket, and the room freely ventilated at least once in the twenty-four hours. An accurate chart should be kept of the rise and fall of the invalid's temperature. The hours at which food should be given should also be duly recorded. The sick room must be kept scrupulously clean and sweet. The nurse should make it her duty to keep her patient calm and quiet, and to administer to his wants without worrying or disturbing him. He should never be asked questions about food and drink, but effort should be made, if possible, to anticipate his every want. If he is not and restless at night, ask the doctor's leave to be allowed to sponge his face and body with lukewarm water before "settling down." This will often check insomnia, and be followed by refreshing sleep. It is surprising how often, for the want of the necessary knowledge of nursing, a doctor has the greatest difficulty in getting a patient properly cared for even by the invalid's own relatives.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, April 4.

The Easter holidays have passed in weather not altogether suitable for cycling, Good Friday and Easter Monday were beautiful spring days, but on the two intervening days rain interfered with riding and delayed many a touring party. But all the same, the country has been alive with countless swarms of riders in their thousands and tens of thousands, revealing the fact that every Easter shows a vast increase in the number following the pastime. And on the race path also an improvement was noticeable, not only were there a larger number of spectators supporting the meetings with their presence, but the racing, too, was of an excellent class, resulting in some brilliant finishes.

The first registered professional meeting this year at Pontypridd, drew an enormous crowd of spectators, who were treated to some really splendid racing, more especially between Sid Jenkins and Charlie Barden, who respectively gained first and second places in both the half-mile and one mile scratch events. There was also a mile and three mile handicap which were won respectively by W. Rees and E. Barkway. Two well-known amateurs figured at the meeting held at Carmarthen on Easter Monday, Sid. Holloway of Birmingham, and A. L. Reed of the Polytechnic C. C., the former winning the mile scratch and running second to A. L. Reed in the half-mile challenge cup race. Cycle racing in Wales gives promise of becoming this year especially in the professional direction.

A cyclist has been awarded at the Gloucester County Court £40 and costs, for personal injuries and damage to his bycicle, caused by a collision with a pony and trap driven by a farmer. It was stated that the defendant was driving furiously, swerving from one side of the road to the other and appeared to leave no control over his horse. Although this was denied, the judge awarded the cyclist damages as stated above. It is not often that cyclists are able to obtain redress in the courts, except under exceptional circumstances indeed the scant justice meted out to wheelmen has often been commented upon.

A class of competition which has not been afforded much support in the past, but which is now undoubtedly proving an atraction to many riders is hill climbing which, as a sport for the highways, has many points in its favour, notably that of legality. Hitherto, competitions of this description have been almost entirely restricted to those promoted by the Catford C.C. and a cycling club in Manchester, but this year numerous clubs are including hill climbs in their summer programmes. An ideal hill climb is not a race up a slope that can be rushed, but a contest on a hill that is almost impossible to ride. The sport of hill climbing is a very exciting one, but it fell out of favour chiefly because specially got up bicycles were used, fitted for instance with 7 inch chanks and a 54 inch gear, now, however, the gearing and chank throw is restricted and consequently interest is increased in this class of competition.

No sooner has the cycling season opened and the roads become in perfect riding condition, than out comes that bugbear of cyclists—the watering cart. There is very little advantage to be gained by the system at present in vogue of watering the roads, which is most dangerous to cyclists by reason of the miry and greasy mess which develops when the roads are churned up by the traffic. More especially is this accentuated in nearly all the main roads by which Metropolitan cyclists get out into the country; being traversed by tram lines and the combination of greasy roads and rails, making the most skilful rider tread his way in an apprehensive manner. There are hundreds of accidents brought about by this cause, which never receive publicity. The roads of course must be watered, but the sprinkling should at least be done with discretion. The important thing is not to deluge the roads as obtains under the present system. Many cyclists are ratepayers, and are certainly entitled to as much consideration as other users of the road.

All motor bicyclists should have specially designed non slipping devices on their tyres. The 'ribs' should stand out prominently so as to counteract any liability to skid. The Dunlop motor bicycle tyre can be strongly recommended for use on all motor machines and is particularly free from that objectionable feature—side slip.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya presiding.

WATER TAX BY METER MEASUREMENT.

The Commissioner reported that water tax by meter measurement was levied in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Standing Committee from year to year. "During the past year the rules observed were those sanctioned by the Standing Committee in their Resolution of 27th March 1901, and in the exercise of the discretion vested in the Commissioner thereunder it was legal to meter premises without gardens and recover charges in respect of water supplied by meters to such premises."

Mr. Hormusji Vakil said in February last he moved a proposition asking the Commissioner under what authority he was entitled to meter premises without gardens and they had now received the above reply from the Commissioner. The Commissioner explained that he had got discretion under the rules framed by the Standing Committee. But he (Mr. Hormusji) disputed that statement and contended that the Standing Committee had under the Act no power to delegate such discretion to the Commissioner and therefore the statement made by him was incorrect. In his opinion none of the rules framed by the Standing Committee authorised the Commissioner to meter bungalows without gardens. He therefore moved that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and that the Corporation were of opinion that the Commissioner had not the discretion claimed by him in his letter.

Mr. Sherafali seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said that when the rules were discussed by the Standing Committee, he was of opinion that it was too wider a power to be given to the Commissioner, but his objection was over-ruled, as their solicitors were of opinion that the rules did confer upon the Commissioner the discretion he claimed.

Dr. N. N. Katrak said he had also some doubt as to whether the Standing Committee had the power to delegate their discretion to the Commissioner, but on consulting with those who were entitled to give opinion in the matter, he found that the Commissioner was entitled to the discretion he claimed. He therefore moved an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be only recorded.

Mr. Lund seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said in his opinion the rules were ambiguous as to whether they empowered the Standing Committee to confer upon the Commissioner the descretion he claimed and whether they complied with the requirements of section 169 A of the Act. He confessed that the rules were badly drafted. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to obtain the opinion of two counsel as to the ligality and scope of the Standing Committee resolution, dated the 27th March last, under which the rules were passed.

Mr. Kazi in seconding the amendment hoped Mr. Hormusji would see his way to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Hassambhoy Visram thought the Standing Committee had power to delegate their discretion to the Commissioner and therefore it would be a mere waste of money to refer the matter for a counsel's opinion.

The Commissioner said they had before them two points for consideration: the first was whether the discretion delegated to the Commissioner was wrongly exercised; and secondly whether those rules in themselves were illegal. With regard to the first point he pointed out that the power referred to had been given to the Commissioners for several years past and no complaints had been received that such power was wrongly exercised. With regard to the second point he asked why was not the illegality found out before? Why could they not ask the Standing Committee to refer the matter to lawyers and tell them not to bring any more rules without taking Counsel's opinion?

Dr. Katrak asked for and was allowed the withdrawal of his amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta's amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the statement forwarded by the Commissioner of charges incurred by the Municipality on the sanitary arrangements of premises belonging to private parties, was referred to a committee.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

Dr. Dadachanji asked for and having obtained priority for the consideration of the second report of the committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the proposed allotment of burial grounds to certain Musulman communities, moved that the report be approved and adopted; that sanction be given under section 436 of the Act to the plots of land recommended by the committee being allotted as burial grounds to the Shia Isna Asaria and Borah communities; that Mr. Shirazi be informed that the Corporation had passed orders for allotment of 10,000 square yards of ground at Narielwady as a burial place for the Shia Isna Asaria community, and that the commissioner be requested to expedite the handing over of the plots to the respective communities before the monsoon.

Mr. Hormusji Vakil seconded the proposition, which was adopted.

WATER TAX.

The Corporation considered a tabulated statement from the Commissioner giving details about: (1) the premises of which the water supply was charged during the year 1900-1991 either by admeasurement or at compounded rates; (2) the amount actually levied during the year for each of the premises; and (3) the amount levialbe under Section 140 of the Municipal Act.

On the motion of Mr. Baptista a committee was appointed to examine the list of metered premises and to report thereon.

PROGRESS OF THE COMMITTEES.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Municipal Secretary, forwarding a statement for the quarter ending 31st March last, of committees who had not submitted their reports to the Corporation for disposal. The statement showed that in all thirty-five committees were appointed until 31st March last, of which eight committees had submitted their reports, nineteen held no meetings during the quarter and twelve held no meetings since their appointments. The committee appointed on the "purchase of tramways", held two meetings during the quarter and nine since its appointment. The committee on "improvement of insanitary houses" held seven sittings since its appointment; that on "retrenchment of Municipal expenditure," nine; that on "rivision of pension rules," thirteen; and that on "Pail Depots," seven.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta moved that the statement be recorded.

Dr. Sukhia said it was a matter of wonder that several committees had not held any meetings and it was therefore desirable that those members who could not serve on them, should resign their seats.

Dr. Master also complained of the slow progress which some of the committees had made.

The proposition was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p.m. on Monday next.

ENGLAND vs AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the note in your to-day's issue anent the composition of the team to represent England in the forthcoming Australian Test matches, will you permit me to suggest the following as an ideal team to represent England:—A. C. MacLaren, C. B. Fry, J. R. Mason, L. C. H. Palairet, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, Hayward, Barnes, Braund, Hirst, Rhodes and Lilley with R. E. Foster and Lockwood as reserves. Should Lockwood return to his old deadliness, room must be found for him, and perhaps Mason would have to go to the reserve list. Lilley, to keep his place in the XI, will have to show far better form behind the sticks than he did during Mr. MacLaren's Australian your. Should he not show any perceptible improvement the choice would, I think lie between Storer, Hunter, McGregor and H. Martyn. Storer was tried in 1899 and found wanting, Hunter is too old to be selected for a test match, and McGregor is not the McGregor of a decade ago. I would therefore pin my faith to H. Martyn, the late Oxford wicket-keeper, who would be qualified for Somerset this season. I for one look upon him as the coming man, a worthy successor to the great amatuer wicket-keepers of the eighties, the Hon. A. Lyttelton and Pilling. He is also a punishing batsman and may be relied upon to do something with the bat. Ranjitsinhji is rather uncertain, and if he be not available R. E. Foster would prove a capital substitute.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 24th April.

D. J. W.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

TRADE WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held yesterday afternoon at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Building. The chair was occupied by the president of the Association, Mr. J. R. Greaves and there were also present the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Petit, Messrs. James Greaves, N. N. Wadia, F. C. Ebrahim, A. G. Davy, D. M. Jeejeebhoy, H. J. Oomregar, D. H. Batlivala, D. E. Wacha, J. A. Wadia, Manmohandas Ramji, Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, S. M. Nathan, H. E. E. Proctor, Sassoon J. David, J. E. Bradbury, D. C. Shroff, Dwarkadas, Ramchandas, R. L. Ugrankar, J. K. Paralkar, and Mr. Noel Paton, Secretary.

THE REPORT.

The following are extracts from the report for the year ending December, 31st last:—

INDUSTRIAL WATER RATES IN BOMBAY.

Perhaps the most important matter that has engaged the attention of the Committee during the past year, and certainly the matter that has called for the most arduous study, has been that of the high rate at which water used for industrial purposes in Bombay is charged for by the Municipality. The serious effect which this high rate has had on the Bombay milling industry has long been recognized by the Association; but the pressure of matters of more immediate urgency, though sometimes of less ultimate importance, has deterred successive Committees from engaging the question. The matter was, however, brought officially before the Committee by certain members in July 1901, and at the meeting of the Committee, held on the 2nd August, a Sub-Committee consisting of five members was appointed to consider and report upon it. As a preliminary to the meeting of that Sub-Committee, a circular was issued to all millowners in Bombay, and the mofussil asking them to furnish particulars as to the rateable value, the water consumption and the water expenditure of their respective mills, in each six months of the last ten years.

Eventually, and after the issue of sundry reminders, a considerable body of facts was collected. In some cases, where the recent construction of the mills or other special condition prevented the return of figures for ten years, the particulars for a substantial period were still given with exactness; and returns of this nature were used with the necessary safeguards. The returns of certain other mills whose records were vitiated by prolonged stoppage in consequence of fire, and of others in the Kurla district, and of five in which the particulars were so loosely stated as to be of no value, had to be disregarded. After arrangement and analysis of the materials that remained, it was possible to lay before the Sub-Committee a body of data showing the ten years' experience of thirty-nine mills in Bombay in respect of water supplied by the Municipality. With these were incorporated the figures relating to the chief dye-works in Bombay, with which the cotton industries are so largely concerned. Among the information so obtained were the two important facts that the leakage, formerly estimated loosely as 10 per cent., does not really amount to more than 4 per cent., and that the percentage of water sold to private users by measurement, has increased to at least 4 per cent. of the total supply to private users. The gist of the figures obtained from the various mills, may be shown as follows:—During the ten years under review the aggregate rateable value of the forty establishments in question (calculated from month to month) was Rupees 88,653, the aggregate annual water tax paid by them was Rupees 1,14,883, and the ratio of water taxation to rateable value was Rupees 12·96 per cent.

A problematical calculation of the ratio of total water taxation by meter to total rateable value of property so taxed, gave 8·71 per cent.; and it must be remembered that these figures include much property in which the consumption of water is considerably lower than in mills. The following table is designed to show how much of the water-supply of Bombay is used or wasted by that section of the public that pays by rating (see letter of 14th November, para. 3):—

		Gallons.
Total water supply (daily)		33,000,000
Deduct—	Gallons.	
(a) Consumption for Trade purposes	1,705,000	
(b) Do Municipal purposes	1,547,000	
(c) Sold to Kurla and Bandra	123,000	
Leakage, 4 per cent	1,140,000	
		4,820,000
821,764 persons at gallons 37·94 per head per diem (census 1891)		31,180,000
(d) Of this there is now sold by measurement 4 per cent. or		1,247,200
(e) Balance supplied to public by valuation		29,932,800

The rates at which water is at present charged to the various classes of users are as follows (see para. 10 of letter:—(a) Trade purposes per 1,000 gals, As. 12·4; (b) Municipal purposes per 1,000 gals. As. 12; (c) Kurla and Bandra per 1,000 gals. As. 12; (d) Private users by meter per 1,000 gals. As. 12; (e) Private users by rating pies 11; average price per 1,000 gallons As. 2, pies 5·7. When effect has been given to those changes in the water rates which are foreshadowed by the Corporation the rates to be charged to the various classes of users will be (see para 12):—(a) Trade purposes As. 12, (b) Municipal purposes (average) Pies 10·4, (c) Kurla and Bandra nothing to water revenue, (d) Private users by meter As. 6, (e) Private users by rating pies 11. It thus appears that in Bombay the classes that notoriously waste "the major part" of the city's water-supply, do so at a charge which comes to eleven pies per thousand gallons, while those who use the water for the development of the industries on which the prosperity of the city and of those classes depends have to pay twelve annas per thousand, or thirteen times as much.

Both the letters on the Water Question were printed, and a sufficient number forwarded to the Commissioner, with a request that they might be distributed to the Corporation and the Standing Committee. The letters were also at a subsequent date communicated to the Press.

Up to the time of preparing this Report no reply had been received; but the matter was considered by the Municipal Corporation on the 23rd January 1902, and the decision of that body was hostile to the recommendations of the Association.

NEW MARKETS FOR BOMBAY COTTON GOODS.

During the past year a serious endeavour has been made by the Association to procure and render available to members exact information about the requirements of certain markets in which Bombay goods appear to the Committee to be less well known than they ought to be. Bombay millowners as a body are fairly well informed regarding the extent and nature of the demand in the Further East, but there is some uncertainty as to what could be done in the considerable markets of Turkey in Asia; and though India continues to do the major part of the trade with the chief ports in East Africa there are certain lines of goods in which America, for instance, has a virtual monopoly.

In considering the possibility of opening up trade in piece-goods in a new market, it was necessary to keep in view the development of trade in other lines of goods as well; for unless a substantial volume of total trade be established, the difficulties to be encountered by the single commodity must be relatively great. Information has, therefore, been sought regarding openings not only for Indian piece-goods, but also for other articles of Indian produce, and for any indications of commodities that could be taken in considerable quantities in return. In the latter of those respects the results have not been very encouraging

FREIGHT FROM EGYPT TO THE TURKISH PORTS IN THE LEVANT.

One of the most important points has been to ascertain what shipping facilities exist for the despatch of goods from Egypt to the Turkish ports. The sailing appear to be numerous and regular; but the connection at Port Said, though certain, is not always prompt. Another difficulty is that the Turkish ports are liable to arbitrary and absurd quarantine regulations on the outbreak of any epidemic. Yet another is that exorbitant landing charges and port dues have been instituted at certain of the larger ports, with the effect that a great deal of the trade is being displaced and driven to the smaller ports. At first, however, attention would have to be centred on Smyrna and Beirut as distributing centres.

TURKISH EXPORT COMMODITIES SUITABLE FOR INDIA.

Of these there do not appear to be many. It has, however, been already pointed out that the tobacco trade alone might become very considerable. It is also the opinion of persons well versed in the drug that Smyrna opium, which formerly went to China, would be taken in large quantities by Bombay merchants if made available. At present it goes mainly to Europe, although it is suggested that some of it probably finds its way to Bagdad for shipment to China via Colombo.

The chief exports from Smyrna are antimony, clamine, cereals, cotton, chrome, figs, gum-arabic, gum-mastic, gall-nuts, manganese, olives and olive oil, opium, liquorice-roots, madder, scammony, oil-seeds, sesame, emery, tobacco, carpets, wool, wax, raisins, valonea and wine. Many of these would probably suit the Bombay market if direct shipment could be secured. The fig, raisin and silk trades are large.

COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

The imports of cotton piece-goods into Smyrna appear to average about £1,100,000 per annum. At Beirut they have in the last two years averaged some £750,000 in value. Incidentally it may be mentioned, for purpose of comparison, that the Zanzibar imports of cotton piece-goods are only worth about £330,000.

The sale of Manchester cotton goods in Smyrna was difficult in 1900, in consequence of high prices.

and also because buyers have become accustomed to Italian T-cloths, cabots, and grey and coloured goods. High prices affected the sale of Yarns. Local spinning is beginning to tell. In 1900, for the first time 18s and 20s were spun in Smyrna, and also water and extra twist. Though not so resisting as English and Italian yarns, they sold in considerable quantities, being about 15 per cent. cheaper. It appears from the report of the Consul at Mitylene that in that quarter the Italians have lost most of their trade in cotton goods, especially in white yarns, through an excessive use of size. This is a warning.

EAST AFRICAN MARKETS.

The most striking feature in all the reports about the piece-goods trade in East Africa is the success of American grey shirtings and sheetings. In every Consular report the same refrain recurs, and in every retrospect of trade returns, whether in Aden, the Red Sea, Uganda, Zanzibar, or Chinde, the steadily rising inundation of American Greys is the first phenomenon. Various reasons for this phenomenon have been suggested but persons who know the history of Aden well are aware that the true reason for the success of the American greys is that assigned by all the Consular officers, namely, that the Americans early appreciated the importance of the African market, that they studied it, and that they have hit off its requirements exactly.

There appears still to be some uncertainty as to whether it is impossible for Bombay millowners to produce, with the short Indian staple, a quality of goods that could compete with the American. If the impossibility exist, it is greatly to be regretted; for the business in grey shirtings sheetings and along the African coasts is enormous. A certain amount of the demand has, however, been due to the use of "American," as it is called, as the sole currency in those countries; and the introduction of the Rupee into Uganda and elsewhere will tend to restrict that demand.

If we take the total yearly imports of piece-goods into Aden, we find that, during the first-half of the period under review the average was 33,419,000 yards per annum, while during the second-half the average was 37,423,400 yards. Since the period is one of nine years, the figures for the mesial year have been taken into each half of the period. On the other hand, if we turn to Exports, we find that the yearly total of Sea-borne Exports averages 30,029,465 yards of all descriptions over the whole period, but that, while the average of the first-half of the period is 29,468,000, the average for the second half of the period is 30,970,930 yards. The increase is not very great, but at all events there is no decrease as alleged.

Turning, then, to the figures, so far as they relate to American goods, we find that in the nine years under review American goods formed on an average 30·934 per cent. of the total piece-goods imports, and 31·387 of the total exports (quantitative). In the first-half of that period the Americans did only an average of 25·5 per cent. of the imports and 28·594 of the exports, while in the latter half they did 32·502 per cent. of the imports and 35.014 the exports, showing a very substantial rise in each case.

Most of the Consuls note the fact that the grey sheetings and shirtings made in Bombay in imitation of the American articles are over-sized and do not wear. The imputation is said, therefore, to have virtually ceased. It is very greatly to be hoped that attempt will not, therefore, be abandoned. The price of the American articles in Zanzibar, etc., runs about 3 1-2 annas per yard, the pieces being thirty yards long and thirty-six inches wide.

KANIKI.

All along the African Coast a large trade is done in the plain blue cotton material called kaniki. In width it varies from 35 inches to 48 or even 50 inches, as in the case of kangas, like which it is made up in lengths of four or eight yards. It is in fact used as a kanga by the women, especially in the Shamba district. Formerly the entire supply came from British India, being a Manchester fabric dyed with indigo, chiefly in Bombay.

The Committee applied to the Consular Officers in East Africa for samples of the German kaniki, and these were duly received along with specimens of the various other textiles most popular in those markets. For purposes of comparison samples of Indian kaniki prepared for export to East Africa were also procured. The comparison left no doubt that the German article was much more attractive in appearance. It was lighter and softer to the touch, its colour was good and even, and its surface had a moderate glossy finish that could not but commend it. The gloss and a good deal of the col our no doubt disappear on the first washing; but in the first respect the charge merely places it on a par with the Bombay article, which is devoid of gloss, and in the second respect, an experiment made with cuttings from both descriptions went to show that there was not much to choose between the two.

INDIAN TRADE AND BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD.

In the course of the enquiry conducted by the Association during the past year regarding openings for Indian cotton goods in foreign markets, the difficulty of obtaining trade information of sufficient definiteness and of sufficiently recent date for practical purposes was greatly felt. It brought into prominence the fact often felt, though less acutely, in the ordinary course of business, that there really exists no official organization for the supply to Indian merchants and manufacturers of the trade intelligence so indispensable to their enterprise which the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade purvey to the British trader. Indeed it was found that certain Consular Representative Officers in their reports to the Foreign Office had specifically referred to the displacement of certain Indian articles of manufacture by Continental imitations, and had forwarded at the same time samples of the competing articles to London, where, so far from putting the Indian manufacturer on his guard, they must either be useless or produce a British imitation of the Continental imitation.

On 11th October 1901 the Committee addressed the Local Government summarising the above facts and formulating a definite proposal as follows:—

That arrangements be made with the Imperial Foreign Office for patterns and information of a specifically commercial nature, to be forwarded promptly and directly to the respective Governments in the various centres of Indian trade, or to the Chambers of Commerce in such centres. That the objection made by the Foreign Office in 1887 might, it was hoped, be obviated by strictly limiting the information to be so communicated to a prescribed formula which would leave no scope for matter that might require such "expurgation" as Lord Salisbury referred to. That, for practical trade purposes, it would be sufficient if commercial houses were put promptly in possession of information upon the points set forth as follows:—Goods in demand, reference number or pattern of sample, description, name by which known in market, weight, length, width, count, pick, (necessary only when patterns or samples are not sent,) colour, finish, border, pattern, marks, number of pieces (or bales) in bundle, packing, price at date of report, how used or worn, port of origin, approximate average turn over in any stated period, approximate relative importance in total piece-goods—yarn trade, goods in competition or likely to be substituted (refer to pattern).

IMPORT DUTIES IN CHINA.

In the month of June it became known that a substantial enhancement of the import duties in China would probably be resorted to as a means of financing the loan to be raised by China for payment of the international indemnities. In view of the gravity of the proposal, the Committee addressed a strong representation to the Bombay Government on 6th July 1901, pointing out that the effect of any substantial increase in the import duties would be to cripple, if not to kill, one of India's leading industries, and to frustrate the very purpose of that increase of duties by destroying the source of the desired revenue and calling into being a local competition which would finally prevent its restoration.

On 26th September 1901, the Committee were favoured by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce with a copy of a telegram received by the Government of India from His Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 13th September 1901, to the following effect:—"Protocol of Agreement. Powers and China signed 7th September last. Import duties effective 5 per cent. on maritime imports, including articles hitherto free, except rice, cereals, foreign flour, come into force from 7th November next. Exception solely for merchandise "en route" ten days at the latest. After signature duties will be "ad valorem," pending conversion into specific with least possible delay."

PACKING OF BALES OF YARN FOR EASTERN PORTS.

It may be in the recollection of members that in 1893 the Association had some correspondence with the P. & O. S. N. Company and other steamship lines on the subject of the packing of bales of yarns shipped to China and other Eastern ports. In the Circular issued by the P. & O. S. N. Company to shippers under date 8th February of that year, it was stated that "steamers do not recognise claims arising from insufficient packing, and attention is called to the necessity of using at least 14oz. Hessians with a paper or tarpaulin lining." Since that time shippers would appear in the main to have kept in view this specification of sufficient packing; but reports have recently been received by the Association to the effect that certain houses that had observed it, under the impression that they were so making themselves secure, have none the less had their claims for ship damage refused on the old ground of insufficient packing.

Replying to the Association on 13th November 1901, the P. and O. S. N. Company stated that claims for damage must be made in accordance with the terms of the Bill of Lading, not at port of shipment, but at destination where the cargo was surveyed, if necessary. It was added that a short time ago claims had been made at Hongkong on a number of bales shipped from Bombay during the monsoon month, which were not entertained on the ground that they were covered with a single thin gunny with only the usual paper linings. The Committee, on the 7th December 1901, replied that they had not conceived that any practical purpose for the future would be served by discussion of the details of cases in the past in which claims had been so rejected, and for this reason they had confined themselves to an enquiry as to whether such rejection indicated a departure from the definition of sufficient packing given in the Circular under reference. The Committee, therefore, desired to be favoured with a statement as to whether or not the packing described in the said Circular was still regarded by the Company as sufficient.

HALALKHORE CHARGES.

In the month of September 1901 the Committee received a complaint to the effect that, in respect of certain chawls erected by members of the Association for the accommodation of their mill-hands, demand had been made by the Municipality for halalkhor-tax, calculated at a special rate upon the basis of the number of basket loads removed. It appeared that some years ago, and with a view to that sanitary housing of the working classes which was understood to be desired by the Municipality, the owners of the mill in question erected, for the accommodation of their hands, four blocks of chawls containing 94 rooms in all, which were let at a rental of Rs. 2 each. The chawls cost Rs. 34,345 exclusive of land, or, with land, say Rs. 40,000. The annual rental of the rooms, if fully occupied, would be Rs. 2,256; and they are assessed at an annual net rental of Rs. 2,035. According to the evidence before the Committee, the Corporation charged on this amount 20 1-2 per cent. for general charges and 4 per cent. for water-tax, in all 14 1-2 per cent., or Rs. 295-1-2. Halalkhor-tax was charged at the rate of Rs. 32-13-7 per month, or Rs. 394-3-0 per year.

On the 13th November the Municipal Commissioner wrote that, after consideration of all the questions involved, "prominent among these being the heavy actual cost of removing night-soil from the larger chawls—a cost which very considerably exceeded the three per cent. halalkhor tax on the assessed value of the buildings"—he had decided to discontinue treating large chawls of building on which special halalkhor charges should be levied. He accordingly intimated that, from the commencement of the next financial year, the buildings to which the complaint of the Association related would be charged at the valuation rate and would not be subject to the special charge.

PROGRESSES OF THE MILL INDUSTRY.

The trade in local manufactured yarn continues to expand, and the exports to China in 1901 amounted to 530,195 bales against 253,431 bales in 1900, an increase of 282,764 bales, or 111·57 per cent. The year 1900, was, however, entirely abnormal. The average of the five years preceding it was 444·725, bales, upon which the figures for 1901 show an increase of 20 1-2 per cent. As compared with those for 1898, there is a decline of 7 1-2 per cent.

In country-made piece-goods, the shipments in 1901 show an enormous decrease compared with the previous twelve months. Japan has for the present ceased to take cotton fabrics from Bombay; and China, in the year 1901, took only 559,100 yards, while in 1900 it took 1,372,980 yards and in 1895, 3993,348 yards. The decrease, therefore, amounts to 813,880 yards, or 59.28 per cent.

The exports of piece-goods from the United Kingdom to China and Japan also shewed a substantial falling off as appears from the following figures. In 1900 the total shipments amounted to 575, 665 500, while in the following year they only totalled 554,304,100, a decrease of 21,271,400 yards, or 3,69 per cent. On the other hand, the total shipments of yarn from the United Kingdom to China and Japan in 1901 increased by 875,600lbs., or 0·45 per cent, as compared with the shipments of 1900.

HOUSING OF MILL HANDS.

In September, 1900, a proposal in general terms for the co-operation of millowners in an effort to improve the housing of mill hands in Bombay was received by the Committee from the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust; but at the time of preparing the Report for that year the question was still in so elementary a stage as not to call for special mention. Since progress has, however, been made with it in the past twelve months, it will be well to record the inception of the present movement, bearing in mind that various millowners had already and spontaneously built quarters for their hands with only moderate encouragement.

This Sub-Committee met on the 20th March, and in their report to the General Committee suggested the following conditions as a basis of possible arrangement to be made with the Improvement Trust:—(a) That where suitable land is available in the neighbourhood of a mill, and where the millowner shall be disposed to enter into the contemplated arrangements with the Trust, the said Trust should erect, upon such lands, chawls sufficient to the requirements of the mill's hands subject to the following conditions. (b) Each room in the said chawls to be of the following dimensions:—Length 12 feet, Breadth 10 feet, height 10 feet. (c) The cost per room not to exceed Rs. 350, including latrine arrangements and connections where necessary. (d) The chawls to be built on land belonging to the mill. (e) The mill to pay to the Trust a rental amounting to 4 per cent. per annum on the actual building outlay as above limited. (f) In cases where the chawls are built on land acquired by the Trust, the mill to pay also 4 per cent. per annum on the actual value of the land at the time of building. (g) Mills to pay to the Trust at least 2 per cent. per annum on building outlay as sinking fund with option of redeeming in full at will. (h) Mills to pay for all taxes and repairs. (i) Payments made by millowners to the Trust on account of sinking fund to bear interests at 4 per cent. It was explained that the reason fixing this interest at 4 per cent. was simply that it might correspond with the 4 per cent. interest to be paid by the millowners upon the unredeemed part of the original outlay. If the matter had been an ordinary business speculation, there might have been reason for allowing to the Trust a margin of profit in the matter; but the arrangement was being attempted at the instance of the Trust, and in furtherance of its main objects, so that millowners, though glad to co-operate for purposes which they respected, would not be prepared to pay for the privilege of doing so. It was evident that if 4 per cent were paid by the millowner and only 2 1-2 by the Trust, there would be no inducement to redeem by lump payments. (j) It would be impossible to undertake that the chawls attached to a particular mill would be inhabited only by the hands belonging to that mill, because various members of a family often work in different mills. But the principle should be followed as far as possible. (k) It would be necessary that in the event of the stoppage of a mill the millowner should be free to let the rooms to persons other than his own hands.

THE CHAIRMAN.

In moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, the chairman said:—Gentlemen, I have to propose the adoption of the Annual report of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and in doing so, have to congratulate the members on the fact that the prospects of the mill industry in Bombay are more cheerful. From the report you will see that the manufacture of yarn and cloth has been on a more extensive scale than in the previous year when short time, stoppage and plague combined, detrimentally affected mill interests. This year we have felt the loss of many workpeople from plague, but on the whole not much machinery has been stopped from this cause. At one period of the year the margin between the cost of raw cotton and the value of yarn was very satisfactory, but this gradually dwindled owing to dearer cotton and lower China Exchanges, leaving little more than bare cost of production, anyway not the material losses of the preceding year. The exports of yarn from Bombay to China this year total 5,36,195 bales and with the sole exception of one year 1899 (when 3,79,859 bales were exported), this is the largest annual export total. Judging from statistics from China, this yarn has gone into consumption rapidly.

On 1st January 1901, stocks of Indian yarn in China were 77,000 bales

Bombay exports for yearending 31-12-01, 536,195 ,,

613,195 ,,

Stocks of Indian yarn, in China on 31-12-01, 128,000 ,,

showing absorption of 485,195 ,,

Since the 1st January 1902 the Exports to the end of March have been 1,55,100 bales, and as the latest information gives stocks of Indian yarn in China at 80,000 bales, it indicates that consumption is even freer than last year.

MACHINE SPUN YARNS IN CHINA.

It may interest you to have some statistics showing the strides made in the consumption of machine spun yarns in China. Previous to 1839 the main sources of yarn supply to China were Great Britain and India. The following figures show the supply in 1899.

Great Britain	22,072 bales of 400 lbs.	
India	254,697 " "	
Total.	276,769	

The progress of the trade will be noticed from the following figures for the last four years, (from 1st January to 31st December) showing the supplies of yarn in bales of 400 lbs. to Chinese markets:—

	1898	1899	1900	1901
From Bombay	4,37,615	5,79,619	2,53,331	5,36,195
" Rest of India	47,368	52,744	57,892	27,139
" Japan	2,29,446	3,41,203	2,08,732	2,09,172
" England	32,774	28,361	5,674	17,344
" Chinese Mills	"	"	"	2,61,000
	7,47,203	10,01,427	5,25,629	10,50,841

Showing a very considerable increase since 1899. Taking into account the relatively small stock of yarn in China, unsold and sold but uncleared, to-day say 80,000 bales, which compare with stocks in 1899 of a similar quantity, the clearances must be deemed satisfactory. The doubt does arise whether the presence of "plenty cargo" of Indian yarn and the knowledge of more to come, does not greatly militate against the prices obtained. The pressure to sell Indian yarn prevents an increase of rate very often and until the consumption of yarn somewhat increases, I fear we shall not see margins that will be very gratifying. The statistics show the expansion of the China yarn trade, and I trust it may steadily increase, in which case much brighter times will be in store for our Bombay spinning industry. Since our last meeting, the requirements of the Chinese Government have necessitated a re-adjustment of the Customs duty on yarn entering China. As the collection of an ad-valorem duty give rise to friction and misunderstandings, a specific duty of 3 17 1-2 per bale has been adopted as a temporary working basis. This compares with 2·34 per bale previously. The final settlement of the specific duty is still under negociation and your Association has made communications on the subject to the Authorities.

CHINA CUSTOMS.

The Statistics issued by the China Customs show that Indian yarn has not yet been ousted by competitive spinnings. The latest return of imports of cotton yarn in bales, at the four chief Ports on the Yangtzse river, is made up as under:—

	Indian	England	Japanese	Chinese	Total
1895.....	106531	6458	1449	1096	113534
1896.....	102761	5104	2057	3279	113223
1897.....	107546	4932	29292	21474	169044
1898.....	104289	4101	21413	4842	132645
1899.....	136429	5149	104247	48249	314479
1900.....	105960	891	93476	4898	248805
1901.....	177592	1759	75415	34258	289027

so it is apparent that in the valley of the Yangtzae and the distributing points for Szechuen, Indian yarn is finding its outlet. The figures for imports to the Chinese Northern parts are not available, so at present I am unable to compare them. There is one very interesting point in the statistics of the Exports of yarn to China from Japan, and that is the extent of direct exports from Japan to the minor ports in China, chiefly to the Northern coast ports. The figures from the China Customs returns show that the direct imports into Shanghai of yarn from Japan were in 1900 114,802 bales and 1901 93,791 bales thus from the list of Japanese total Exports previously given, the direct shipments to ports other than Shanghai were in 1900 91,933 bales 1901 115,381 Bales. On reference to the report of the Japan Cotton Merchants Union, I find the great bulk of such direct shipments goes to the North China ports other than Shanghai, with a minor quantity to Hongkong and Southern ports in China. This saves a transhipment charge and possibly a commission, but the Bombay trade cannot manage those direct shipments to minor ports.

TRADE IN JAPAN.

I have I fear dwelt somewhat too long on the analysis of the Japan yarn trade, but I have done so because I find there is a common impression that Japanese spinning has an advantage over Indian spinning. When it is considered that Japan has a protective duty of 15 per bale of yarn, levied on all yarn imported, it stands to reason that the Japanese Mills will prefer to sell their produce locally and obtain the benefit of the protective duty, rather than sell in an outside market open to competition from the world. The Japanese spinning power is given at the equivalent of 730,000 bales of yarn per annum and of this quantity 210,000 bales are exported. That Japan should export yarn at all shows that the local production is in excess of local requirements, and in coming into competition with the world, or England or India, it does so specially in regard to India, without any special advantage. The commercial calculations demonstrate this. I know one of our members claims a slight advantage for Japan in respect of wages paid in a gold coinage fixed at a difference silver ratio to that of our rupee. Even if this be granted, the difference is slight as to be considerably less than a market fluctuation in the price of cotton.

That the Mills in Japan pay good dividends in times when the economic conditions of Japan permit of free local consumption of the Japanese mill products, is greatly due to the protective duty in Japan on yarn and not as far as I can see, to any other causes not equally operative in India. The great factor at present disturbing our Indian Yarn trade with China is the constantly declining value of the Dollar and Tael owing to the continued fall in the price of silver, which has this week declined to 25716, it would be interesting to know to what extent silver could fall as ranges at present conditions for finance for the bulk of the trade every decline adversely affects our rupee values, though conversely any rise would a prociate our rupee equivalents. The previous lowest point touched by silver according to a statement kindly supplied by the Chartered Bank, Bombay, is recorded in August 1897, when the sterling price was 23 3-4 and the Shanghai Tael rate T. T. on India 171. to-day's price of silver is 23 7-8 and the Shanghai Tael rate is 172 1-2 China does not appear to be in any position to follow the example of other countries in placing its monetary coinage on a gold basis. From the Chinese point of view, there is no necessity for any alteration as the Exports and Imports are said to approximately balance if the overland trade is added to the Sea borne traffic.

THE FALL IN SILVER.

Illustrative of the effect of the fall in silver I may mention that to-day the price of 20's Indian yarn is 92 Taels against an average value for many years past of 93 Taels. So the present offtake of Indian yarns at the high price to the Chinaman, as expressed in Taels, is a source of gratification to Merchants and Spinners. In the meantime there does not appear to be any practical method for the Indian Shipper to protect himself except by discounting the Bombay local value of yarn. The delivery of yarn sold in China is attended with a varying degree of latitude in time, hence a difficulty in making forward remittance contracts. The notice of your Association has been called to the practice of short reeling obtaining in some Mills. Short reeling is practically a fraudulent manner of filling yarn forcibly wrongly describing the count of the yarn and deceiving purchasers. This is of course an offence under the Merchandise Marks Act and the offender could be prosecuted. As usual every boody's business is no one's business and the individual buyer cannot go to the bother of prosecution. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has called our attention to the subject, but has not supplied any detailed information on which our Association can independently form an opinion. The subject is beset with difficulties in technical directions, owing to the narrow difference between possible carelessness and wilful fraud. The Association is prepared to receive special detailed complaints and to consider same, reserving its opinion as to any palliative measures to be recommended until the particulars of alleged fraud are fully investigated. Another form of variation from official standards, is the increase in the weight of the nominal 10 lbs. bundle of yarn and I should not be surprised if some action were to be taken in China, (where the Custom duty is assessed on a standard bale of 400 lbs yarn) on bales weighing beyond an allowed variation. In some cases the variation is reported as 20 lbs to 30 lbs per bale in excess of the standard 400 lbs. yarn. These however are matters fairly within the control of spinners so that any action on account of infringement will be to a great extent consequent on the want of individual control. The condition of the Weaving Industry in Bombay has continued to be satisfactory. The development in dyeing and finishing has progressed and with the greater use of looms for weaving goods with varieties of colour patterns instead of the plain grey, a big spurt has been given to this industry. This says much for the energy and perspicuity of the men engaged in this particular branch.

MR. O'CONOR'S FIGURES.

I give below a precis of Mr. O'Conor's figures relative to the power weaving industry of India for the past three years, the figure being in pounds weight, and for the year 1st January to 31st December.

	1899	1900	1901
Whole of British India	93,407,721	92,929,323	112,208,795
Bear and Native States..	2,851,931	2,528,447	3,620,092
Total for India ...	101,262,258	95,557,770	1,15,828,887
Bombay Presidency alone	81,565,764	77,078,133	96,053,772
Rest of India.....	19,696,494	18,479,614	19,775,115

which will sufficiently indicate the progress that been made in weaving. You will notice that the Bombay Presidency has the lion's share of this trade and has made the ost advancement. The figures for Export of country made piece goods to countries other than China and Japan show that whilst there is a slight increase in exports to Ceylon, Persia and African Ports, the total general exports by sea remain very much unchanged. The most marked increase is to Africanports. As you will see from the figures given in the Association report under reference, the Exports of cloth to China and Japan show a considerable falling off. The general conditions indicate that the local Indian markets have appreciated the improvement in weaving, design and character of cloth locally prodnced, and this is a hopeful sign of the continued prosperity of this branch of the Industry. As Mr. Bomonjee Dinsha Petit will probably address you on this subject as well as on the question of Excise duty on cloth, I do not propose to deal at further length on the weaving industry on this occasion. Some interest has been taken in the possible development of the growth of longer stapled cottons, but according to the Bulletin No. 15 issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-West Provinces and Oudh any probable improvement can only be looked for within the range of irrigated land. As I understand further trials are being made on a larger area of ground, the results will be more practical and any extension of the area growing longer stapled cotton will be welcomed by the Indian spinners.

THE WATER RATE.

In seconding the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, in seconding the resolution, I beg to review one or two of the many causes that criple the Mill Industry, which as you are all aware is passing through a very grave crisis. Its development and the consequent prosperous results have been crushed out by famine, war and prestilence. Leaving aside the natural agencies that have under mined its very vitals, there are other causes than natural that militate against its development, that dwarf all its efforts and handicap it seriously, to hold its own in the competitive struggle in foreign markets. One of these deterrent factors is the abnormally high water rate charged by the Bombay Municipality charging as it does for industrial purposes 12 annas per thousand gallons, the initial cost of which is Rs. 0-2-6 per thousand gallons. The anomaly is all the more accentuated when water by rating is charged to private users at 11 pies per 1000 gallons. The Mill owners' Association recognising the great drawback, by which one of the gratest industries of agricultural India one on which the prosperity of masses depends suffers, laid its grievances in a petition to the Municipal Commissioner; but up to now no reply has been received, and judging from the reports of the Corporation in the papers we can clearly see that the decision of that body is hostile to our recommendations. But this must not deter us. We must renew our efforts with redoubled, energy. We must again approach the Corporation, marshal our case before them with facts and figures and thus do all we can to get this heavy rate that is penalising our Industry reasonably reduced to enable us to compete favourably in International Markets. There is an other fator that is mainly responsible for the dislocation of our Industry and that is the Excise Duties on Cotton goods. Sir James Westland, the then Finance Minister, in introducing the Indian Tariff Bill after explaining the necessity that led to the measure described the situation caused by the fall in Exchange."

EXCISE.

The Government, Sir James contended, would give protection to nobody, i. e., to tax Manchester and exempt India would be tantamount to affording a distinct advantage to four local production. The sum and subsance of the above argument was that there would be no protagonism. I do not at all agree with the principle on which Sir James based his argument. If protectionist principles were to be eliminated, why were Cotton goods singled out for Excise Duty, when jute, silk and paper mills were left to enjoy perfect immunity.

LONG STAPLED COTTON.

Gentlemen, I am now coming to the final stage of my speech. Last year we shipped 5,36,195 bales to China, and though the export figures for the current year may exceed, it cannot be inferred that there is a corresponding gain in prices. Now I beg to draw your attention to a point of very great importance, a matter of urgency, and one which requires all our efforts in seeing it put through if we are to successfully compete with finer cloth imported into India. Very little or perhaps no attention has been paid to the cultivation of longer stapled cotton by cultivators. In a former speech before this Association, I had strongly advocated the cultivation of long stapled stuff. That it could be grown in India on a very large scale, has been conclusively proved by Government in the experimental Farm at Cawnpur. It needs no telling that the longer the staple the better the quality, and if efforts could be made in that direction they would no doubt result in prosperity but as in everything, there are certain obstacles that ought to be overcome. Interested buyers with pecuniary motives in ginning mix the long and short staple kappas with the consequence that the seeds separated after the ginning process, are an admixture of long and short stapled cottons. The merchants resell the seeds to the cultivators who sow them aga in indiscriminately as it would be hard to find out which seedsare of long staples and which of short. The resultant crop is therefore necessarily of a deteriorated staple that is a medium one, the test of which falls short of the mills requirements. This process of deterioration therefore goes on to the detriment of one of our greatest of industries. That this evil ought to be tided over is a matter of great urgency. The remedy that appears to me feasible, is that the Bombay Millowners Asso ciation should memorialise Government to cultivate longer stamples on their farms on an extensive scale, and perform the ginning processs themselves. The seeds thus separated would be purely those of long staples which could be sold at a price less than the market rate to the farmer, who would have the satisfaction of having a pure batch of seeds of long stapled cotton. Thus the process would go on, when in course of time by a strict adherance to the above method, short staple would be eliminated. As matters stand at present, the cultivators though eager to secure long staple seeds are unable to do so on account of the manipulations of cotton merchants.

MR. VITHALDAS DAMODHER.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey said:—The report which the Committee has placed before us will not fail to convince even the most sceptical, as to the value of the practical steps taken during the last year. I scarcely conceived when I spoke strongly last year about finding out new markets that during so short a time so much information could be collected in this direction. The report is full of very useful information about the wants of Egypt, Turkey South Africa and other places, and if we only persevere, I do not doubt that some portion of trade of these places, we may easily secure. The second important question taken up was about the unjust tax levied upon water consumed for trade purposes. As the mill industry forms the bulk of Bombay trade, the greater portion of water consumed for trade purposes is for mills only, and our Association has done well in showing the Bombay Municipality the extraordinary and disproportionately high rate at which water for industrial purposes is charged. In the very carefully worded representations of our Association we clearly showed that while the cost of bringing water to the city is 2 1-2 annas per 1,000 gallons we are made to pay 500 per cent more, i. e, annas 12 per 1,000 gallons for our consumption while the Municipality sells to others at 11 pies per 1,000 gallons i. e, at nearly 60p er cent loss. We therein gave comparisons with several other cities in England and India and pointedly drew attention to the principles on which these cities follow in water taxation (a) That water used in those productive operations by which the community exists shall be charged for at rates lower than are charged for ordinary domestic purposes, (b) That unproductive works such as gardens, etc. shall pay at rate higher than productive works or domestic establishments. We further showed that while we use only 5 per cent of their water supply, we have to pay 27 per cent of the total water revenue. Now may I ask is is fair for a body like the Corporation, to so unequally tax the several sections of the people whose representatives they claim to be. I say, is it adding to the dignity of the Corporation to take a very narrow minded view of the question? An opportunity to discuss this question occurred at the Budget meeting of the Corporation, and thanks to our convincing representation, the Independent and sensible section of our Corporation supported the amendment of Mr. Cuffe, the Chairman of the Standing Committee. Our cause was so just that Mr. Cuffe who is not at all connected with our Industry, and therefore naturally impartial, took the initiative and impressed upon the Corporation the grave injustice of the present charges. But the Corporation in one of its ever varying moods, rejected the amendment by a majority. However, the eyes of the Corporation are somewhat opened, and let us hope that they will see clearly and give us justice in the near future. It is the Mill Industry which has made Bombay what it is "Urbs Prima in India." It directly and indirectly gives employment to nearly one third of the population of Bombay: with its prosperity Bombay must rise and with its adversity it must fall. All these facts must weigh with the enlightened municipal body of this city and their good sense will soon put the matter right. Another question which greatly affects our Mill hands is that of

SANITARY RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS.

for them. It is a satisfaction to see that the Bombay Improvement Trust has taken a very practical view of the question and has proposed to lend money at 4 per cent to the mills for their workmen's chawl. I hope that the arrangement may be finally settled at a very early date, as it would be immensely to the advantage of our industry to have the hands properly housed. Now I once more crave your indulgence to a matter which has done our industry so much harm. I refer to the Currency Legislation. I have spoken and written so much upon this to us, the all absorbing subject that I fear to tire the patience of those who either disagree with the views I have expressed or care not to study the subject at all. But let me tell you frankly that the more deeply I go into the subject the more firmly am I convinced of the correctess of my conclusions, and, I am greatly surprised to find how blind many of us yet are to our own interests. It often happens that people do not care to examine too closely into causes of their prosperity, but is it possible that there are persons who would not inquire into the causes of their adversity, nay would refuse to see those causes when placed before their eyes? But Lord Curzon has said that India is a land of surprises; and he may truly and this to his list of surprises that the ruined merchants, mill-owners, agriculturists and all connected with Indian products who have suffered so heavily from the

EFFECTS OF THE CURRENCY POLICY

should have sat with folded hands and followed a do-nothing policy. The Currency policy of the Government of India has been in existence now for the last nine years and it is a pretty long time to judge correctly of its effects on the industrial progress of India, and the general welfare of its inhabitants. As this is a meeting of mill-owners, I will confine my remarks only to its effects on our own industry, although I firmly believe all producers in India are more or less affected by it. I repeat what I have already expressed that the short-sighted policy of the Government in closing the mints to the free coin age of silver is the main cause of our misfortune; and I challenge anybody to prove the contrary. I go further and say that within half an hour I could bring conviction to any one with an unprejudiced mind. The only other cause which the opponents of this view put forward, is Over-production. To this Over-production and Japanese competition, they attribute all our misfortunes. But it is impossible to believe that those who bring forward the argument of Over-production can have seriously sought to discover the real cause of it. As to Japanese competition there is no difference of opinion. The Japanese are formidable rivals with us. But what has enabled them to be our successful rivals. Gentlemen, I wish you to minutely inquire into this. In 1893 the Japanese did not spin yarn in any appreciable quantity, nay even imported our yarn. To-day they consume 427 million pounds of cotton against 380 millions consumed by the Bombay Mill owners i e 10 per cent. more This is a fact which is too patent for any sane-man to dispute. This extra quantity of yarn has glutted the China market and not Over-production.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

During the last 3 years, I have placed before the Association and the public a number of facts and figures worked out in different ways, but all leading to the same conclusion viz that owing to our artificial currency the Japanese have received an impetus or a bounty to the extent of 8 to 10 taels per bale of yarn. I formulated no theories but worked out my case in mathematical form, and it was open to any one to show a fallacy. But none has been shown. This fact alone proves that those who are sceptical have taken little or no trouble to learn the truth. To simplify the problem let me give you yet one more illustration, suppose that Government by a notification raises the standard of one rupee from 16d to 24 d and consider what effect it would have on our industry ceteris paribu.

Our exchange with Hongkong will fall from the present rate of Rs. 127 to about 85 Rupees per 100 dollars. Naturally, the price of our yarn in Hongkong will rise from 120 dollars per bale to 180 dollars. This higher price will not bring to us any benefit-we will get the same amount of rupees in our own coin, but mark the effect of this higher price in China to the Japanese manufacturers. They will receive 60 dollars or about 55 yens more for their produce in the own country, against this they will lose 40 yens in exchange with India on the price of cotton. In short, while the extra price obtained in China would be swept away by the loss in exchanges, in our case the Japanese manufacturers will receive in their own country the full benefit of the extra price viz 15 yens without losing anything in exchange. Would not this be a bounty to the Japanese manufacturers at our expense. This example illustrates the exact effect of raising the standard value, and therefore the present standard of 16d which is 50 per cent. higher than the natural one is giving advantage to our competitors in the Far East to the extent above indicated. I therefore maintain that it is this bounty that has made the Japanese our successful rivals, and for which we should thank the Currency Legislation of India.

A BOUNTY TO JAPAN.

Just consider what would have been our position had each of our mills been granted by a beneficient Government a bounty of Rs. 20 per cent per bale she produces (equal to rupees three lacs per annum for a mill of 40,000 ring spindles). I say if we have not learnt this truth viz the adverse effect of the Currency Legislation during the long period of our adversity, we have learnt nothing. I firmly believe that the time has now come when by continued agitation the eyes of the Government should be opened. If the Government is not satisfied with our arguments, the proper course for them is to appoint a Commission of inquiry to minutely study the actual effect of the Currency Legislation on the different industries of India and to suggest a remedy. I fear I am trespassing too much upon your time, but I take the liberty of speaking a few words on the Excise Duty which presses so heavily upon our weaving industry. The matter has been discussed so often, the injustice is so patent and indefensible, and the history of the levying of that taxation is so well known that it would have been superfluous to speak any further had it not been for the new development which the question has taken during the last year. The fact is quite well known that it was owing to the pressure of the Lancashire manufacturers whose votes the Conservative Party in Parliament could not and dared not afford to lose that the Indian Government received a mandate to levy this most ruinous and unjust tax. Until now therefore, we hoped that as soon as the financial position would improve, justice would be done to us as was so markedly hinted at the time of introducing the Excise Bill in the Legislative Council. But all our hopes are frustrated by the last reply of Government in which they clearly say that their policy was to maintain the Customs duties as a permanent part of the fiscal arrangements of India and it was not possible to abolish the

EXCISE DUTY

until Customs' duties were done away with. Now Gentlemen what hopes could we entertain in face of such a reply. The levying of this tax is against all principles of Political economy. The fundamental principle is that the manufacturing charges of an industry should be economised as much as possible, while this tax in one stroke increases our manufacturing charges by 15 per cent. In that respect that much abused incometax of 15 per cent, would be far preferable to this Excise duty, because Income tax would have to be paid if there is profit, but Excice duty, is to be paid even when there is a heavy loss. But why all this injustice? Let the Government inquire if there is any competition between the English finer cloth and the Indian coarse one; if there is none, what argument can support the countervailing Excise duty? Let us hope our benign Government will reconsider their decision particularly in our time of adversity brought about by the Currency Legislation and the Excise duty, both of their own manufacture (applause).

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI.

In supporting the resolution Mr. Manmohandas Ramji spoke in favour of Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit's remarks apropos of long stapled cotton Formerly he said all the stations within a reasonable distance of Bombay were able to supply good long stapled cotton. Now only one station—Dharmar—could be relied upon to supply it. The prices that long stapled cotton realised showed that the industry required it, and he thought that Government should be asked to assist in the matter. He went on to say that he wished millowners would desist from the cruel habit of making their employes work such long hours. From five in the morning to eight in the evening was too long. It was to eating the operatives as though they were machines. It might be said that the longer they worked the more they were paid, but there was a limit to what a man could do. If this practice were continued they would have growing up around them instead of the body of good and competent operatives, a set of weak and incapable men. In Manchester the employes only worked 8 or 9 hours and there the climate was much more favourable to labour than in India.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

It was proposed by Mr. N. N. Wadia and seconded by Mr. S. A. Nathan that Mr. John R. Greaves be re-elected Chairman and the Hon'ble Mr. Bomonjee D. Petit, Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association for 1902 and that the Committee for the same period be composed as follows:—Mr. S. A. Nathan, Mr. Ahmedkhan Hubibbhoy, Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha

PURELY PERSONAL.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT, whose work has most deservedly attained a world-wide fame, kept his birthday on Wednesday of the present week—April 2nd. Indefatigable even at the close of his seventy-fifth year, the great painter is still busy, working at the congenial task of painting replicas of two of his greatest canvases. "The Triumph of the Innocents," and "The Light of the World." It is a proof of the faithful conscientiousness of the artist that when making studies for his great picture, he experimented upon moonlight. He got a lens—the biggest procurable—and with it concentrated the moonbeams through a stained-glass window upon a white sheet. The light so obtained Mr. Hunt discovered to be golden-yellow, and this effect was embodied in his master-piece.

This question of light arose again in a curious way. Mr. Hunt had been talking with Sir John Millais on the subject of his famous picture "The Eve of S. Agnes," in which the late President, following the poet had made the moonbeams, shining through the stained glass upon the naked beauty of Keats's Madeline, throw colours. Mr. Hunt expressed the view that this was not the fact but the poet's mistake. Sir John, true to his pre-Raphaelite methods determined to test his friends's criticism, and, being on a visit to Knowsley (Lord Derby's house), he was able to make the experiment, found that Mr. Holman Hunt was right and that the moonlight did not cast the colours Keats so eloquently described.

As all know, Mr. Holman Hunt, with Dante-Gabriel Rossetti, and Millais founded the pre-Raphaelite movement; and between him and Millais there remained to the end the closest friendship. Mr. Hunt has always been an earnest worker who has striven to elevate his art and keep it elevated. He travelled to Palestine and lived the native life habituating himself to this daily scenes and studying on the spot the life and surroundings which he has given in his paintings, taking an infinitude of trouble to reproduce accurately the local colouring.

Mr. Holman Hunt's face reflects the sweetness of a nature which endeared him to Millais and to all who have been privileged really to know him. It is a face with that beauty of earnestness so remarkable in Tolstoy, but it is gentler in its expression than that of the Russian novelist. The keen deep set eyes, the high, wide forehead, the sensitive lines of mouth and chin, the full beard and shaggy head of hair, make Holman Hunt's appearance remarkable in any company. In his home at Fulham he lives a quiet life, devoted to the art he loves so well. A slow worker, many of his pictures take him a year or more of unremitting labour and study. There are those who have dared to call him the Lenardo 'Da Vinci of the modern world in his painstaking and perfect accuracy of composition and of colour. And certainly every one of his productions is a strong man's rebuke to the mere commercialism of art, against which he has ever persistently set his face.

Lieut.-General Sir H. M. Leslie Rundle, who has just landed in England after more than two years constant active service in Africa, is one of "Kitchener's men." He is foremost among the band of brilliant young officers that Kitchener gathered round him in his advance upon the Khalifa. Genera Rundle was then Adjutant-General, but long before he had seen service in the Zulu War, the Boer War of 1881, and the Garnet Wolseley campaigns in Egypt and the Soudan.

Born forty-six years ago in Devonshire, the son of a naval officer, he was educated at the Military Academy, Woolwich, and entered the Royal Artillery in 1876. Painstaking, clear-headed, and enthusiastic about his work, he soon made his way to the front, but it was not till the Atbara campaign of 1896 that he had his real chance. For this he received a K.C.B. and a C.M.G., and, having previously won the D.S.O., he was promoted to lieutenant-general's rank after Omdurman. He was one of the officers who, in those fatal days of December, 1899, followed Lord Kitchener from Khartoum when he went to meet Lord Roberts, and, with his chief, he has worked through the past two years of fighting, having held with much credit the staff command of the 8th division in the South African army since 1900.

Black-haired and black-eyed, with fine features, the young general is as good-looking as any man need wish to be. In earlier days he was the delight of many a country house party, keeping everyone, especially the young lady guests, amused by his practical jokes and endless fun, to say nothing of his turn for improvisation and his excellent piano-playing at night.

The tobacco rivalry has once again (writes a correspondent) brought Mr. Duke, chairman of the great American combination, very much into men's mouths and men's lives. Mr. Duke belongs to an old North Carolina family, which has been connected with the tobacco industry for over two generations. His father, Mr. W. Duke, who lived in North Carolina, was for many years actively engaged in the tobacco trade. Mr. Duke is well-known in New York society. He has a large house in Fifth Avenue, and an equally fine country house. His great hobby, in recent years, has been the breeding of fine horses and cattle, and at one time he had an extensive stock farm. He is a man only a little over fifty years old, but he is several times a millionaire. He receives £20,000 a year for his services as chairman and general manager of the trust.

Mr. Duke is a marvel of energy and business skill, and is unsurpassed as an organiser. He is regarded as a veritable Napoleon of the tobacco trade, and it is largely owing to his wonderful management that the American trust has attained its present scope and influence. Like all successful men, Mr. Duke has not been without rivals and enemies. Once and once only was there an attempt to upset him. A number of years ago a certan vice-president of the tobacco trust, thinking that Mr. Duke had held the principal position and emoluments long enough, and aspiring to both himself, collected a number of Wall Street friends and privately persuaded them to buy up enough trust shares to give them control of its affairs. Then he waited until the next directors meeting, when Mr. Duke was permitted to make the discovery that his vice-president was on the point of being elected to the presidency or chairmanship over his head.

Mr. Duke said nothing. He is rather a silent man. But just before election time he paid a visit to the two Wall-street magnates who had bought most tobacco shares in the interests of the ambitious vice-president and in effect said this: I hear that you have purchased the controlling interest in the American Tobacco Company. I hear, too, that you are going to elect Mr. ——as president. I have only one thing to say. I have kept my position as president of the company through my own ability, not through the influence of friends or through the power of money. I am president because I am the best man in the land for the post. If I did not think I was the best man I would not hold on to the chair of the company. Good morning! At the next meeting Mr. Duke was elected as usual. And he has held on to the chair ever since.

There is a rumour going round that the trustees of Baron Hirsch, in view of the altered attitude of the Sultan, are thinking of devoting the funds at their disposal to directing Jewish emigration from Europe to Palestine instead of making efforts to find a home for Jewish emigrants in South America, particularly in the Argentine Republic. Why the Rothschilds have never become advocates of the Zion migration has often been the cause of gossip among their co-religionists. Wasn't it Zangwill who said The Rothschilds could by a mere nod, by simply expressing their approval of Zionism, solve the problem of the Wandering Jew? Their abstention from the movement is the more remarkable since Lord Rothschild is president of the council of the United Synagogue in Great Britain, the orthodox synagogue, in whose doctrine the restoration of the Jews to Palestine is a cardinal dogma. And members of the Rothschild family figure in the same way as the lay chiefs of the Orthodox Jewish faith in France, in Austria, in Germany, and in Belgium.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywh

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 24.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr E M H Fulton, I C S, has been appointed by H M the King Emperor of India, to be a Member of Council at this Presidency in succession to the Hon'ble Sir E Charles K Ollivant, K C I E, I C S, on his vacating that office.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt H W Berthon of the Bombay Political Dept is granted leave on medical certificate for one year with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

With effect from the date of the retirement of Lieut-Col L L Fenton:—Lieut Col J S Ashby to be First Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar; Lieut Col G B O'Donnell, B A Oxon, to be Second Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, his lien on this appointment being suspended during the period of his employment in foreign service; Major J Davies to be Second Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar; Capt F W Wodehouse to be Second in Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex officio Asst to the Political Agent, Savantvadi, his lien on this appointment being suspended while he is in foreign service; Capt J W B Merewether to be Second in Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex officio Asst to the Political Agent, Savantvadi; Capt F DeB Hancock to be Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, his lien on this appointment being suspended while he is on deputation; Capt N S Coghill to be Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar; Capt H Harrison to be Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha; Capt T A F R Oldfield to be Adjt, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur; Capt H W Berthon to be Asst Political Supt and ex officio Supt of Police, Palanpur; and Capt G Warnesford to act as Asst Political Supt and ex officio Supt of Police, Palanpur.

With effect from the date of the reversion to British service of Lieut Col G B O'Donnell:—Lieut Col G B O'Donnell, B A Oxon, to be Second Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar; Major J Davies to be Second in Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex officio Asst to the Political Agent, Savantvadi; Capt F W Wodehouse to be Second in Command, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, his lien on this appointment being suspended; Capt J W B Merewether to be Fourth Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar; Capt F DeB Hancock to be Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, his lien on this appointment being suspended; Capt N S Coghill to be Ass Political Agent, Mahi Kantha; Capt H Harrison to be Adjutant, Kolhapur Infy Corps, and ex officio Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur; and Capt T A F R Oldfield to be Asst Political Supt and ex officio Supt of Police, Palanpur.

Rao Bahadur Manekial Gokaldas, fourth grade Depy Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 25th April 1902, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it. This leave should be considered as a concession for Famine duty.

In Modification of this Dept Notification No 236, dated the 8th Jan 1902, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major H D Merewether to be sub pro tem First Asst Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Major H M Abud, and Mr P E Percival, B A Oxon, Barrister at Law, I C S, to be sub pro tem Asst Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country, vice Major H D Merewether.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt G Warnesford, on return to duty, to act as Asst Political Resident, Aden, pending further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Notification No 2407, dated the 10th April, placing the services of Lieut Col A Washbare, Cant Magte, Deesa, at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept is cancelled.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Tribhuvandas Lakshmidas Dalal, on return from leave, to be second class Subordinate Judge, Murbad, displacing Rao Saheb Vishnu Parashram Raverkar.

In modification of Govt Notification No 1657, dated the 7th March 1902, Rao Bahadur Nagardas Narotamdas Nansvati, first class Subordinate Judge, Thana, is granted privilege leave on half pay from the 19th March to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H G Walker, 9th Bo Infy, to be Cant Magte at Hyderabad, in addition to his military duties, vice Capt H S Garratt.

Capt H G Walker is further appointed, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the first class in the Hyderabad Dist, and will exercise the powers with which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Hyderabad.

Under Sec 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Rao Saheb Raghunath Hari Lele, Mamlatdar, taluka Sinnar, and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Nasik, to pass sentences of whipping.

In supersession of Govt Notification No 4236, dated the 20th June 1898, and under the provisions of Sec 432 of the Civil Procedure Code, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Narsu Balkrishna Parchure to prosecute or defend on behalf of H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, any suits that may arise in connection with the estates of His Highness in the districts of Nasik and Sholapur.

Mr Byramji Padamji, Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, is allowed furlough for one year in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notification No 1,427, dated the 26th Feb 1902.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr D B Binning, M A, LLB (Glasgow and Cantab), Barrister-at-Law, to act as Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, vice Mr. T. J. Strangman, B A, LLB Cantab, Barrister-at-Law, pending Mr J Sanders Slater's return to duty or further orders.

Mr Lakshman Shamrao Koppikar, Extra Asst Conr of Forests, fourth Grade, and Sub Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, is granted an extension by two months of the privilege leave allowed to him by the Convr of Forests, Central Circle.

Mr P W Monie, I C S, passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 21st March.

Messrs J P Brandeo, ICS, and Balak Ram, I C S, have now completely passed the Higher Standard Depart Examination. The above names are arranged in the order of merit Mr P W Monie passed an examination in Marathi

MR. KRUPP AND HIS WORKPEOPLE.

HERR KRUPP, of the famous gun-making firm, has won high favour with his work-people by consenting to receive a deputation from the men to set forth all their grievances, and subsequently conceding a number of their demands. The petition asking for an interview was flung into his carriage, and in response he sent a couple of carriages to the works immediately to bring back half-a-dozen of the most intelligant workmen, whom he interviewed forthwith, just as they were, in their working clothes, leather aprons, and black faces.

AMERICAN TRADE AND EUROPEAN RIVALRY.

QUOTING the "New York Herald, the "Daily Telegraph" declares that notice will be served on all the Europen nations, and especially Germany, of the tremendous power in the hands of the United States Government that can be used to retaliate effectively against any nation which by unjust discrimination excludes American products of the farm and the factory from its markets.

MILITARY TRAGEDY IN RUSSIA.

OFFICER SHOT DEAD.

LIEUTENAN Grodski was shot dead by Staff-Captain Sofronoff in the square of the barracks of the Nirgorod Infantry Regiment at Kieff before the eyes of a large number of people. It is believed that Captain Sofronoff was much incensed against the lieutenant on account of some aspersions which had been cast on members of his family.—Reuter.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Jolaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Kaplamada	4	3	5
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	13	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	19	19	30
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	8	7	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	27	8	27
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	8	3	10
G Mahim and Worli	7	12	30
Water Division	0	0	2
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	
Hospitals	0	9	23
Total	93	74	159
Total plague deaths to date	112,365	96,229	
Same date last year	78	49	172

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes are irregular and unimportant. The barometer is still very low in Sind. Gradients are rather steep.

Winds are cyclonic round the depression in Sind and are blowing with considerable force from the south-west in Kathiawar.

The maximum temperature varies from normal by small amounts, but the minimum is from 5° to 15° in excess in Sind and at Lahore, Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere, Veraval, Neemuch and Cuddapah and from 9° to 10° in defect at Masulipatam, Mangalore and Sirsa. The maximum temperature varied from 111° at Jacobabad to 87° at Dwarka and the minimum from 63° at Deesa and Malegaon to 87° at Cuddapah.

The skies are cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Cawnpore, Bombay, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Madras, Coimbatore and Colombo.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Sirsa, Delhi and Colombo.

The depression over Sind appears not to have moved much, but no rain is reported. The weather to the north of Latitude 24 still remains more or less cloudy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

UNDER THE ROYAL PATRONAGE OF

H.R.H. THE QUEEN OF GREECE.
H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SPARTA.
H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF SPARTA.
H.R.H. PRINCESS HOHENLOHE.
H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE.
(High Commissioner of Crete, &c., &c.)

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"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER and RESTORER.

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THE FINEST DRESSING SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevent its Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft, for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

Haymarket Theatre, London.
Miss JULIA NEILSON
writes—
"I am at present trying your 'Harlene' for my hair, and I find it one of the best Hair Tonics and Restorers I have ever used, and I have tried many. Will you kindly send me two more bottles."

Crown Prince's Palace, Athens.
H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE
writes—"Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction. H.R.H. wishes six more bottles of 'Harlene' sent as soon as possible."

Kitegyhaza, County Bikis, Hungary.
COUNTESS DENIS ALMASY
writes—"Please forward me three more bottles of 'Harlene,' as I am particularly satisfied with the two bottles sent me to Switzerland, and have been using it ever since."

Bridge Street, Tranent, Haddingtonshire, N.B.
Mr. JOHN NESS
writes—"Enclosed herewith is a Postal Order for £1 7s. Please forward six large bottles of 'Harlene.' My wife has now used four bottles of your 'Harlene' for dressing her hair and that of the children, and she is so convinced of its superiority over others she has tried, that she has asked me to write your firm for other six bottles."

Garrick Theatre, London.
Miss VIOLET VANBRUGH
writes—
"I am very pleased to testify to the excellent qualities of 'Harlene,' it is most refreshing and invigorating, and I have found it very Stimulating to the Growth of my Hair.
"P.S.—I hope Edwards will never take me to any quarter of the globe where I should be unable to procure 'Harlene.'"

Full Description and Directions for use in Twenty Languages supplied with every Bottle. 1/-, 2/6, and (three times 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle, from Druggists, &c., all over the World.
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For INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
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"After a lengthened experience of Foods both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
BENGER'S FOOD is not only highly nutritive, but is most easily digested, and is so delicious that it is enjoyed by the youngest Infant or the most delicate Invalid.
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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., *Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.*
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."
DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, *Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.*
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
DR. WHITMORE, *Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.*
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
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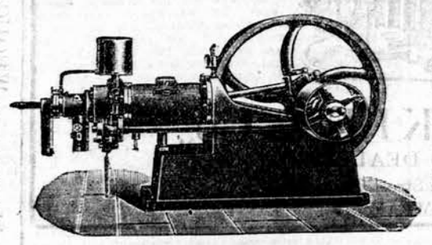
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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
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INVALUABLE IN ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS OF THE LIVER.
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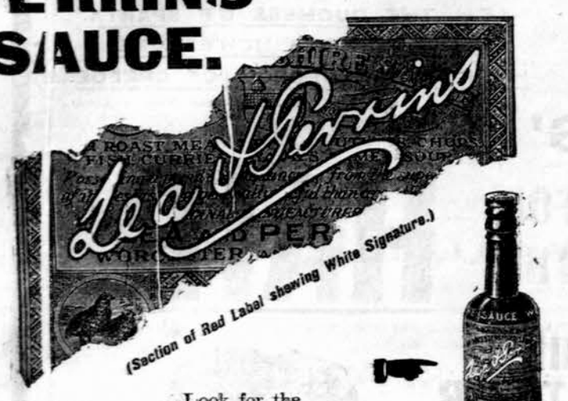

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing-down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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No. 1201.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½ inches, Rs. 57.

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Prize Cup, height with plinth 13½ inches, width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs 133.

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Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 17 inches, Rs 600.

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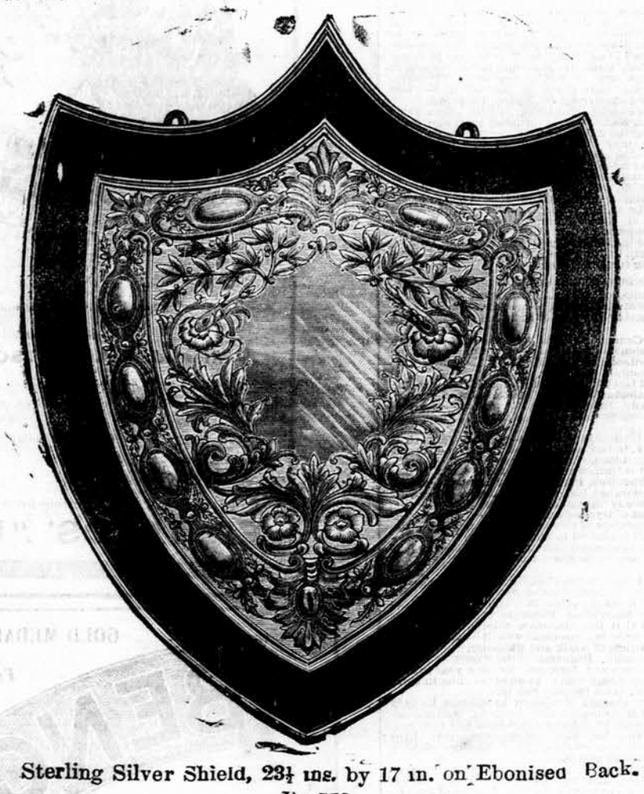
ilver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches, Rs. 202.



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Rs 550.

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